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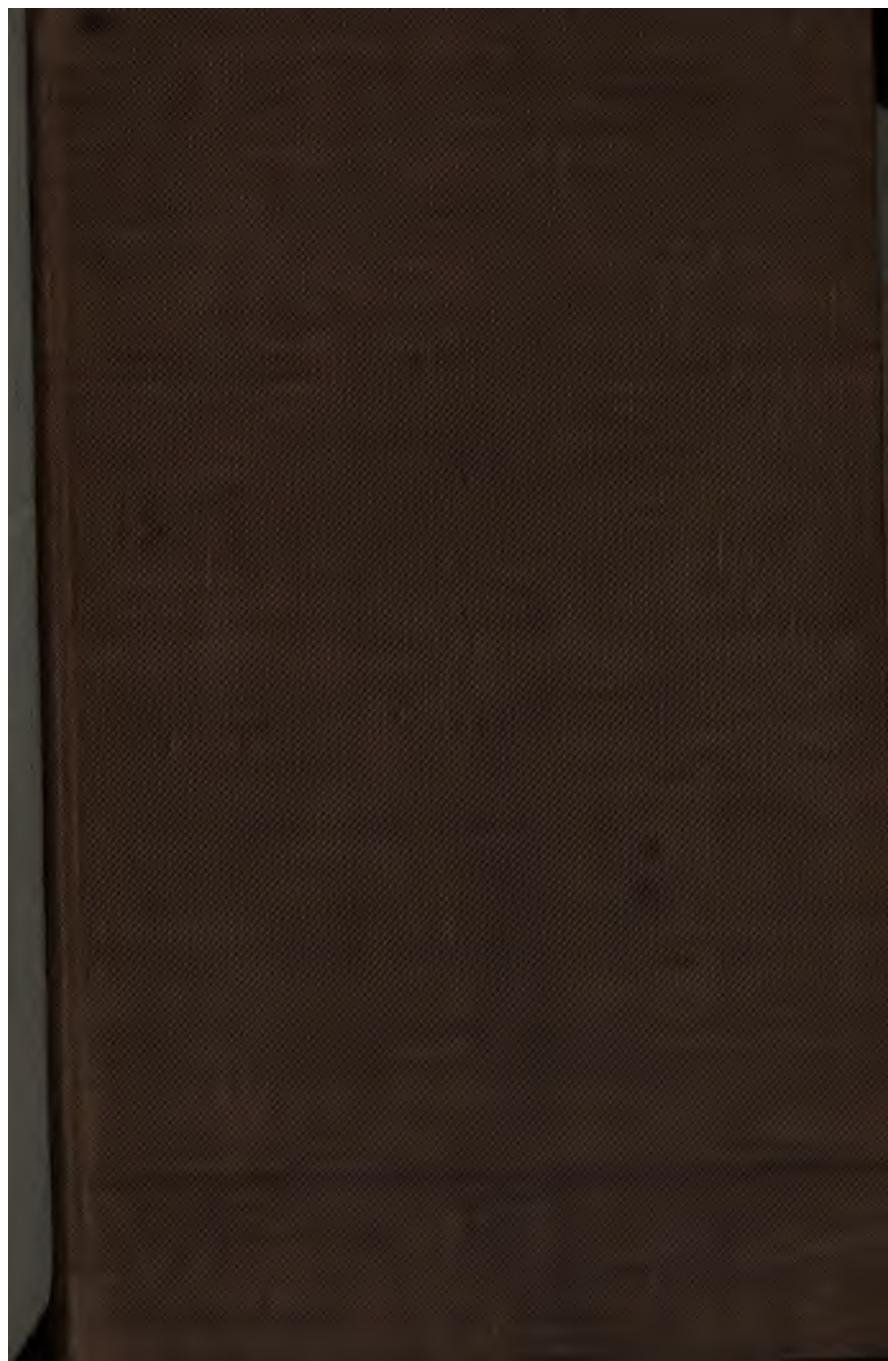
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EXERCISES

FOR

WRITING GERMAN,

ADAPTED TO THE RULES OF HIS

GERMAN GRAMMAR.



BY

THE REV. J. G. TIARKS, PH. DR.

MINISTER OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCH
IN LONDON.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

BLACK AND ARMSTRONG,

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1842.

780.

A. VOGEL, PRINTER, HIGH STREET, CAMBERWELL

PREFACE

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

IN publishing the fourth Edition of these Exercises for Writing German, I repeat what has been said in former prefaces. The rapid sale is an unequivocal proof, that they answer the purpose for which they are intended. To dispense with the use of Dialogue-books, I have introduced in these Exercises all the familiar phrases generally found in Dialogues, and the student who takes the trouble of committing each exercise, after it has been corrected, to memory, will derive a double advantage from using these Exercises instead of Dialogues. He will not only become familiar with all the common expressions of daily occurrence; but, at the same time, impress the grammatical forms of all parts of speech and the rules on the arrangement of words on his memory.

Experience has sufficiently proved, that those who carefully translate and learn these Exercises, are thereby enabled to express themselves correctly in speaking as well as in writing on common subjects,

and such as can devote every day a couple of hours to the study of German, will learn to speak and to write German in a much shorter time than six months.

Although these Exercises may be used with any other German Grammar, yet as the subjects are in different Grammars differently arranged, the use of the Grammar to the rules of which these Exercises are adapted, will greatly facilitate and promote the progress of the student. Those who neglect studying the chapter in the Grammar to which that portion of the Exercises which they are going to translate refers, cannot expect to derive the full benefit from translating them.

Copies are prefixed for those who wish to learn the German hand-writing.

A key for self-tuition or for practising the rules of Grammar by translating from German into English may be had.

JOH. GERH. TIARKS.

67, *Great Prescott Street*
February, 1842.

German Handwriting

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W X

Y Z

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	

Double Letters

Ä ä Ö ö Ü ü

ff (st)	ff (st)	ff (st)	ff (st)
ff (st)	ff (st)	ff (st)	ff (st)

[illegible]

1

Jesus ist gekommen!
Danket ihm ihr Frommen
Dankt ihm daß er kam!
Daß er sein ainf brunn.
Wohin Gail zu kommen
Dann Befreiung naffen
Wahrs sein wir
Lassen wir sein
Um uns Natur geüßten Willen
Als uns zu erfüllen.

2

Lacht und ninnenfallen
Danken daß er Allen
Tunnen und Linder ist!
Gott auf seinem Thron
Lacht und in dem Tosen
Gilt durch Jesus Geist
Wohin sein Gail.
Als Geist zu Gail
Um durch seinen Töndung Gaben
Als Gott selbst zu Gaben.

Mein lieber Simon!

Sie würden mir einen großen
Gefallen thun, wenn Sie den Mann
zu mir schicken, welcher Ihnen ein schönes
Hemd zu einem so billigen Preise anbot.
Ich wünsche mir zu wissen, wie es ist
mit dem Geschäft, das ich Ihnen ein-
gefallen wird. Kommen Sie es so weit,
dass Sie es in meine Geschäftsanstalt
bringen? Es ist mir, dass Sie ein
so gutes Hemd für so wenig ist
mir ganz nach. Herrn Wetzela wissen-
thum ist gut, so kommen es in den
Abend zu Ihnen, um darüber mit
Ihnen zu sprechen. Es hat mir sehr
leid zu thun, dass Sie nicht ganz wohl
sind.

Ich verbleibe mit herzlichster
ihr. Frau
A. D.

V. 2^{te} Lektion.

1837.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

Haben, to have.

WE have a holiday. Have you pens? Thou hast money. I have an apple. Have they pears? He has flowers. I have had coffee, and he has had tea. Have you a bird? They have had paper, pens and ink. Hast thou had beer? We have had milk and water.

The holiday, der Feiertag; the pen, die Feder; the money, das Geld; the apple, der Apfel; the pear, die Birne; the flower, die Blume; the coffee, der Kaffee; the tea, der Thee; the bird, der Vogel; the paper, das Papier; the ink, die Dinte; the beer, das Bier; the milk, die Milch; the water, das Wasser.

I had yesterday a holiday. Hadst thou a horse? He had a donkey. We shall have pleasure. He will have friends. She had had time. Will she have time? Will he have the books? Had we the knives, the forks and the spoons? Thou wilt have a garden. They will have grapes. You will have nothing. Had he had nothing? He will have had trouble. Shall we have had the pleasure?

Yesterday, gestern; the horse, das Pferd; the donkey, der Esel; the pleasure, das Vergnügen; the friend, der Freund; the time, die Zeit; the book, das Buch; the knife, das Messer; the fork, die Gabel; the spoon, der Löffel; the garden, der Garten; the grape, die Weintraube; nothing, nichts; the trouble, die Mühe.

We should have had it. Have thou patience. Let him have patience. Let them have liberty. They

would have success, if they had patience. If they had patience, they would have success. I should have had the book, if I had had money. If he had had money, he would have had a situation. We should have company, if we had time. Had she had money, she would have had friends.

Note.—The conjunction *wenn, if*, throws the verb to the end of the sentence; and when the subordinate sentence, which begins with *if*, is placed before the principal sentence, the subject of this sentence stands after the verb, and the sentence begins with *so*, in this manner, If they patience had, so would they success have; or, had she money had, so would she friends had have

It, *es*; the patience, *die Geduld*; the liberty, *die Freiheit*; the success, *das Glück*; the book, *das Buch*; the money, *das Geld*; the situation, *die Stelle*; the company, *die Gesellschaft*; the time, *die Zeit*; the friend, *der Freund*; *if, wenn*.

Seyn, to be.

He is young, but she is old. I am happy, and they are unhappy. Are we contented? Yes. Are you poor? No, you are rich. He has been very ill. Has she been good? Are they white or black? They are neither white nor black, but green. Thou art not industrious. He has not been industrious. Has she been naughty? We have been honest. Have they been idle? Yes, very idle.

Young, *jung*; but, *aber*; old, *alt*; happy, *glücklich*; unhappy, *unglücklich*; contented, *zufrieden*; yes, *ja*; poor, *arm*; no, *nein*; rich, *reich*; very, *sehr*; ill, *krank*; good, *gut*; white, *weiß*; black, *schwarz*; neither—nor, *weder—noch*; but (after a negative) *sondern*; green, *grün*; not, *nicht*; industrious, *fleißig*; naughty, *unartig*; honest, *ehrlich*; idle, *faul*.

I was the friend of the boy. He was the son of a

merchant. Wast thou kind? No, thou wast not kind. Were you there? We had been very busy. It was quite right. How late was it? Was it not too late? I should have had it, if it had not been too late. They were dissatisfied. Why had they been dissatisfied? If I were rich, I should, perhaps, be learned. You were not so kind as he was. They had been very grateful.

The boy, *der Knabe*; the son, *der Sohn*; the merchant, *der Kaufmann*; kind, *gütig*; not, *nicht*; there, *da*; busy, *geschäftig*; quite right, *ganz recht*; how, *wie*; late, *spät*; too, *zu*; dissatisfied, *missvergnügt*; why, *warum*; rich, *reich*; perhaps, *vielleicht*; learned, *gelehrt*; so, *so*; as, *als*; grateful, *dankebar*.

He will soon be in London. Will he be the guide? I shall have been here an hour. You will be very tall. It will be early enough. We shall have been very angry. He would be clever if he were attentive. If he were attentive, he would be clever. I should have been a fool, if I had been so careless. Be so kind, my friend. Let it be so. We shall be sincere. Should I have been his enemy? Let us always be faithful. It would have been better, if we had not had it. She would be amiable, if she were not so talkative.

Soon, *balb*; in, *in*; the guide, *der Führer*; here, *hier*; the hour, *die Stunde*; tall, *groß*; early enough, *früh genug*; angry, *jornig*, *böse*; clever, *geschickt*; attentive, *aufmerksam*; the fool, *der Thor*; careless, *nachlässig*; kind, *gütig*; sincere, *aufrechtig*; the enemy, *der Feind*; always, *immer*; faithful, *treu*; better, *besser*; amiable, *liebenswertig*; talkative, *geschwätzig*.

Werden, to become.

He has become rich. I shall become wise. They became suddenly ill. Have they become too weak? I should have become his friend, if I had become ac-

quainted with him. It is getting late. They got tired and sleepy. The children grow very tall. The trees have become green. Do not become impatient. Didst thou become troublesome?

Rich, reich; wise, weise; suddenly, plötzlich; weak, schwach; acquainted, bekannt; with, mit, (governs the dative,) tired, müde; sleepy, schläfrig; the child, das Kind; tall, groß; the tree, der Baum; impatient, ungeduldig; troublesome, lästig.

ON THE DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The virtue of the man is great. The leaves of the tree are green. He is the master of the house. The color of the ink is black. We love the boy. I praise the industry of the boys. The hope of the father is the wish of the mother. We cut with a knife; we write with a pen; we dig with a spade; we eat with a spoon; we see with our eyes; we hear with our ears; we smell with our noses. The books are on (auf) the table. The tables are in the room. The birds are on the roof of the house. The windows of the houses are large. I give the apples to the children. We wish our friend success. I do not know the sister of my friend.

The virtue, die Tugend; the leaf, das Blatt; the tree, der Baum; the master, der Herr; the house, das Haus; the color, die Farbe; the ink, die Tinte; to love, lieben; the boy, der Knabe; to praise, loben; the industry, der Fleiß; the hope, die Hoffnung; the father, der Vater; the wish, der Wunsch; to cut, schneiden; the mother, die Mutter; to write, schreiben (irr.); to dig, graben (irr.); the spade, der Spaten; to eat, essen (irr.); to see, sehen (irr.); the eye, das Auge; to hear, hören; the ear, das Ohr; to smell, riechen (irr.); the nose, die Nase; the room, das Zimmer; large, groß; the roof, das Dach; the window, das Fenster; success, Glück; to give, geben; to wish, wünschen; to know, kennen (irr.); the sister, die Schwester.

The value of gold and silver is great. The value of iron and copper is not so great. The song of birds is sweet. The children stand at (an, with the dative) the door. The glasses are on the table. The life of men on earth is short. We are on (an, dat.) the brink of the grave. The utility of horses, cows, sheep and geese, is great. We love the virtues of the women, and we admire the beauties of nature. I am grateful for (für, acc.) the health of my body. He is acquainted with the arts and sciences. God knows the thoughts of men. He sends messengers to (zu, dat.) the king and the queen. The feet of the messengers of peace are welcome. The ships are in a haven. He fought with the courage of a lion.

Note.—The definite article must be used in German before substantives which represent a whole species.

The value, der Werth; the gold, das Gold; the silver, das Silber; the iron, das Eisen; the copper, das Kupfer; the song, der Gesang; sweet, süß; to stand, stehen; the door, die Thüre; the glass, das Glas; the life, das Leben; the earth, die Erde; short, kurz; the brink, der Rand; the grave, das Grab; the utility, der Nutzen; the horse, das Pferd; the cow, die Kuh; the sheep, das Schaaf; the goose, die Gans; to admire, bewundern; the beauty, die Schönheit; grateful, dankbar; the health, die Gesundheit; the body, der Leib; acquainted, bekannt; the art, die Kunst; the science, die Wissenschaft; to know, kennen; (irr.); the thought, der Gedanke; to send, schicken; the messenger, der Bothe; the peace, der Friede; the foot, der Fuß; welcome, willkommen; the ship, das Schiff; the haven, der Hafen; to fight, kämpfen; the courage, der Muth; the lion, der Löwe.

ON THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The man is ignorant. He is an ignorant man. The pride of an ignorant man is often great. We are weak. We are weak creatures. Man is a weak creature. The

good father of the poor boy has great patience. In the beautiful garden of the kind woman, are blue and yellow flowers. We had sweet apples, pears and cherries. The sweet apples are better than the sweet pears. A sour apple is unwholesome. I have bought a beautiful garden for my dear children. They live in a large house. This little child has a kind heart and a sound understanding. A long passage leads to (nach, dat.) a deep well.

Ignorant, unwissend; the pride, der Stolz; often, oft; weak, schwach; the creature, das Geschöpf; good, gut; poor, arm; the patience, die Geduld; great, groß; beautiful, schön; the garden, der Garten; blue, blau; yellow, gelb; sweet, süß; the cherry, die Kirsche; sour, sauer; unwholesome, ungesund; to buy, kaufen; dear, lieb; to live, wohnen; little, klein; the heart, das Herz; sound, gesund; the understanding, der Verstand; long, lang; the passage, der Gang; to lead, führen; deep, tief; the well, der Brunnen.

There (es) lived once a poor woman in a large town of a distant land; and she had in the whole world not a single enemy. We see beautiful shops in the long streets of this great metropolis. I shall do it with great pleasure. Evident proofs of a noble heart afford great pleasure. We have had clear days but dark nights. We cannot see the numberless stars in the dark nights. London is not an unhealthy place. They live in (an, dat.) an unhealthy place. A modest man says nothing impertinent to a modest man. We could do it under these favorable circumstances. Favorable circumstances induce me to do it. It was a favorable circumstance.

Once, einmal; the woman, die Frau; the town, die Stadt; distant, fern; the land, das Land; whole, ganz; the world, die Welt; single, einzig; the enemy, der Feind; the shop, der Laden; the street, die Straße; the metropolis, die Hauptstadt; evident, deutlich; the proof, der Beweis; noble, edel; to afford, gemäßen; clear, hell; the day, der Tag; dark, dunkel;

the night, die Nacht; numberless, zahllos; the star, der Stern; unhealthy, ungesund; the place, der Ort; modest, bescheiden; to say, sagen; impertinent, unbescheiden; under, unter; favorable, günstig; the circumstance, der Umstand; to induce, bewegen; to do, thun.

ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The days are now longer than the nights. The nights are longest in winter. The longest life of a man is short. I expected a larger company. My friend lives in a larger and more beautiful house than I. The inhabitants of the most beautiful houses are not always happy. He is the happiest man. William is a more industrious boy than Henry; but Francis is the most industrious boy in the school. John was to-day more industrious than yesterday; but he will be most industrious to-morrow. He is the kindest father. You are the son of the kindest father. It is best. It is newest. We are richest, when we are most contented.

Now, jetzt; than, als; the winter, der Winter; the life, das Leben; short, kurz; to expect, erwarten; large, groß; the company, die Gesellschaft; to live, wohnen; beautiful, schön; the inhabitant, der Einwohner; always, immer; happy, glücklich; William, Wilhelm; industrious, fleißig; Henry, Heinrich; Francis, Franz; the school, die Schule; John, Johann; to-day, heute; yesterday, gestern; to-morrow, morgen; kind, gütig; the son, der Sohn; new, neu; rich, reich; contented, zufrieden.

ON THE CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS.

How old is the son of the woman? Twelve years. How long have you lived in this street? Ten years, four months and five days. To-day is the sixth of December. On (an, dat.) the seventeenth of August I shall be eighteen years old. Edward the Sixth was the

son of Henry the eighth. I have sent five and twenty letters to (auf, acc.) the post. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven I shall make a journey. Four hundred and seventy-nine English miles are about ninety-five German miles.

How, wie; old, alt; long, lange; to live, wohnen; the street, die Straße; the month, der Monat; Edward, Eduard; to send, schicken; the letter, der Brief; the post, die Post; to make, machen; a journey, eine Reise; English, Englisch; the mile, die Meile; about, ungefähr; German, Deutsch.

ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I see him, but I do not see her. He has sent the book to me. Give her the pen. They do not praise me. We love them. Have you told them the story? I esteem thee, but thou dost not esteem him. Will you go with me? I cannot, for I must go with him. We have heard it from (von, dat.) them. They do not speak of (von, dat.) her. He remembers me, but neither thee, nor him, nor them. I have paid thee the money. She will not see us. It is not for us. I teach myself. He honors himself. We love each other. I will tell you the whole story. Give me a sheet of paper. You must not play with them. Is it a man? No, it is a woman.

To see, sehen (irr.); to send, schicken; to give, geben (irr.); to praise, loben; to love, lieben; to tell, erzählen; the story, die Geschichte; to esteem, achten; to go, gehen; to speak, sprechen (irr.); to hear, hören; to remember, sich erinnern (gov. the gen.); neither, weder; nor, noch; to pay, bezahlen; the money, das Geld; to teach, lehren; to honor, ehren; a sheet of paper, ein Bogen Papier; to play, spielen.

ON THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

My father is the brother of his mother. His sister is

the wife of my cousin. Her son is a good boy. My mother has lost her purse. Has your father sold his horse? My neighbour has beautiful flowers in his garden. Our child has lost its book. Their friends were yesterday at (in, dat.) her house. Thy pen is very bad. I cannot write with thy pen. Our friend knows the cause of his misfortune. The cause of our misfortune grieves our friends. He told me the name of his friend. Is it your pencil? No, it is his. Is it your inkstand? No, it is hers. Is it his slate? No, it is ours. I shall show my drawings to your sister. Your sister will not show her drawings to her cousin.

The brother, *der Bruder*; the sister, *die Schwester*; the wife, *die Frau*, or *die Gemahlin*; the cousin, *der Vetter*; to lose, *verlieren* (irr.); the purse, *der Beutel*; to sell, *verkaufen*; the horse, *das Pferd*; the neighbour, *der Nachbar*; bad, *schlecht*; to write, *schreiben* (irr.); to know, *wissen* (irr.); the cause, *die Ursache*; the misfortune, *das Unglück*; to grieve, *betrüben*; to tell, *sagen*; the name, *der Name*; the pencil, *die Bleifeder*; the inkstand, *das Dintenfaß*; the slate, *die Rechentafel*; the drawing, *die Zeichnung*.

ON THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This knife is sharper than that. The color of this cloth is green. I cannot write with this pen. Do you see that bird? He lives in that house. I am acquainted with that circumstance. These virtues are rare. Those boys are my sons. Have you spoken to (mit, dat.) those girls? The objects of art are beautiful, but those of nature are more beautiful. The garden of my friend is small, but that of my neighbour is smaller. I have seen the portrait of the king, and also that of the queen. Do you know that? I do not remember that. I bought that book which you saw. I bought it of that man whom you recommended.

Note.—The relative pronoun removes the verb to the end of the sentence.

Sharp, scharf; the color, die Farbe; the cloth, das Tuch; to live, wohnen; acquainted, bekannt; the circumstance, der Umstand; rare, selten; to speak, sprechen (irr.); the girl, das Mädchen; the object, der Gegenstand; the art, die Kunst; the nature, die Natur; small, klein; the portrait, das Bildniß; the king, der König; the queen, die Königin; to remember, sich erinnern (gov. the gen. case); to recommend, empfehlen (irr.).

He who stands in that corner is my father. I spoke of (von, dat.) him who stands at (an, dat.) the door. Do you know her, who sits in the arm-chair? It is the same face. I come with the same request. You will find the same difficulties. That man who is cruel, cannot be good. That woman who has many children, has much to do. Those children who have a kind father, are fortunate. The happiness of that man who fears God, is greater than the happiness of him who lives without God in this world. This is a cock, but that is a hen. These are strawberries, and those are raspberries.

To stand, stehen (irr.); the corner, die Ecke; to speak, sprechen (irr.); the door, die Thüre; to know, kennen (irr.); to sit, sitzen (irr.); the arm-chair, der Sessel; the face, das Gesicht; to come, kommen (irr.); the request, die Bitte; to find, finden (irr.); the difficulty, die Schwierigkeit; cruel, grausam; many, viele; much, viel; to do, thun (irr.); fortunate, glücklich; the happiness, die Glückseligkeit; to fear, fürchten; to live, leben; without, ohne; the world, die Welt; the cock, der Hahn; the hen, die Henne; the strawberry, die Erdbeere, the raspberry, die Himbeere.

ON THE RELATIVE & INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The man who sold me the horse, is dead. The man whose horse I bought, is still alive. The boy, to whom I gave the money, is the son of our gardener. He has

lost the money which I gave him. The apples which you sent me, are very fine. We call that heavenly body, the brightness of which our eyes cannot bear, the sun. The chair, on (auf, dat.) which I am sitting, is too high. The virtues which she possesses, make her dear to us. Those who are richest are not always happiest. Charity, the practice of which is our duty, makes us happy. That is a circumstance, with which I am not acquainted. Do not forget the subjects on (über, acc.) which I have spoken to (mit, dat.) you.

N.B.—The gen. of the relative *which* always stands before the word which governs it; say : of which brightness, for, the brightness of which ; and use the gen. of *der*.

To sell, verkaufen; dead, todt; to buy, kaufen; still, noch; alive, am Leben; to give, geben (irr.); the money, das Geld; the gardener, der Gärtner; to lose, verlieren (irr.); to send, schicken; very, sehr; fine, schön; to call, nennen; the heavenly body, der Himmelskörper; the brightness, der Glanz; the eye, das Auge; to bear, ertragen (irr.); the chair, der Stuhl; high, hoch; to possess, besitzen (irr.); dear, lieb; charity, die Liebe; the practice, die Uebung; the duty, die Pflicht; the circumstance, der Umstand; acquainted, bekannt; to forget, vergessen (irr.); the subject, der Gegenstand.

Who is in the room? Whose book is this? Whom did you send? To whom did you pay the money? Who has done this? I cannot tell you, who has done it. Which of these boys has been naughty? Can you tell me which of these boys has been naughty? What did he say? I do not know what he said. Whose pens have you taken? To whom do you speak? It was this child to whom I spoke. Who are these men? He who is contented is rich. I know all that he said. I gave you all that I had. I know what has happened. He who talks much does little. Which are the books? Who could know that? The man who could know it

is absent. We who could know it, were not asked. Do you know my friend B., whom I showed you yesterday?

Note 1.—Ascertain first whether the relative pronoun is *definite*, or *indefinite*. The definite relative pronoun is: *welcher, welche, welche*, instead of which also the demonstrative, *der, die, das*, is used. The indefinite is, *wer, was*. This is so indefinite, that it has neither feminine gender nor plural number.

Note 2.—The interrogative pronoun does not remove the verb to the end of the sentence, like the relative. Therefore ascertain first, whether the pronoun is used as an interrogative or a relative. In the sentence; who has done this, *who*, is an interrogative, and the order of the words is: who has this done; but in the following: I cannot tell you who has done it, *who* is a relative, and the order of the words is: I can you not tell, who it done has. The last sentence is called in the German Latin, and Greek grammars, an indirect question.

The room, *das Zimmer*; to pay, *bezahlen*; to do, *thun, part. gethan*; to tell, *sagen*; naughty, *unartig*; to know, *wissen* (irr.) *French, savoir*; *kennen* (irr.) *French, connoitre*. *Wissen* is used of ideas which we comprehend with our mind; *kennen*, of objects; or, the object of *wissen* becomes the property of the mind; but the object of *kennen* is either material or such as cannot become the property of the mind; as: *ich weiß den Namen des Mannes*; *ich kenne den Mann*; to take, *nehmen* (irr.); contented, *zufrieden*; to happen, *geschehen* (irr.); it has happened, *es ist geschehen*; to talk, *sprechen* (irr.); absent, *abwesend*; to ask, *fragen*; to show, *zeigen*.

ON THE AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

We may not do it. He has not liked (*mögen*) to do it. May I see what you are doing? Your friend would not do me the favor. His father has not been willing (*perf. of wollen*) to give him a horse. I will not quarrel with you. Tell the boy that he shall have it soon. The door

ought to be opened now. Your sister ought to have kept her promise. Can you tell me who lives in that house? The merchant could not pay his debts. He has not been able to get the book. Had he been able to get it, he would have bought it with pleasure. His children are not allowed (pres. of *dürfen*) to play with mine. Why have the children not been allowed to play? Why has he not done it? He has not been allowed. The man must be in bad circumstances. My servant was obliged (*müssen*) to wait a whole hour. Our master has been obliged to punish two boys. Let me do it. He made him go out of (*auss, dat.*) the house.

Note.—As the verbs, *may, will, shall, ought, can, must*, have neither an infinitive nor a preterite participle, the perfect, pluperfect and future tenses cannot be formed; and when these tenses are required, we must have recourse to other verbs; as, I can do it; imperfect, I could do it; perfect, I have been able to do it; I must do it; perfect, I have been obliged to do it. But we have no synonymous verb for *ought*; and therefore the perfect and pluperfect tenses are expressed by putting the auxiliary *to have*, before the infinitive of the verb which *ought* modifies; as, I ought to have done it, *ich hätte es thun sollen*. *Ich hätte es thun mögen*, is not expressed by, I liked to have done it, but by, I should have liked to do it.

The favor, *der Gefallen*; to quarrel, *zanken*; to open, *öffnen*; soon, *balb*; now, *jetzt*; to keep, *halten* (irr.); the promise, *das Versprechen*; the merchant, *der Kaufmann*; to pay, *bezahlen*; the debt, *die Schuld*; to get, *bekommen* (irr.); to play, *spielen*; bad, *schlecht*; the servant, *der Diener*; to wait, *warten*; the master, *der Lehrer*; to punish, *bestrafen*.

We have not been able to read his letter. They have not been willing to do me that favor. He has been obliged to confess it. I ought to have written to (an, acc.) my sister. Ye have not been allowed to drink wine. We have not liked (*mögen*) to drink water. He

will be able to do it to-morrow. My neighbour is said to be rich. It may (können) be; but we must not believe all that (was) people say. How long have you been obliged to wait? You will never be able to finish this work. I shall never like to travel by night.

To read, lesen (irr.); the letter, der Brief; to confess, bekennen (irr.); to write, schreiben (irr.); to drink, trinken (irr.); the wine, der Wein; to-morrow, morgen; to believe, glauben; people, die Leute; how, wie; to wait, warten; never, niemals; to finish, beendigen; the work, das Werk; to travel, reisen; by night, in der Nacht, or des Nachts.

ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Your father has not given me the answer which I expected. Have you read the history of the Reformation? Who has written the history of the Crusades which you lent me? It was ten o'clock when I came home. You ought not to have eaten and drunk so much. The boy sat on (auf, dat.) a chair, and his mother stood by him. Your son has brought me your letter; I thought he had lost it. If I had known that you knew this man, I should have sent him to (zu, dat.) you. We have spoken to (mit, dat.) him on (über, acc.) the subject. Is your father at home? No; he is gone to (nach, dat.) town. Give (2nd pers. sing.) me a sheet of paper and two pens. Read this sentence once more. Do not speak to him. My friend has not suffered much; he died on the tenth of July. "The apple does not fall far from the stem," is a German proverb. Where is my hat? It hangs on that nail. Where is Henry? He is washing his hands. Francis is reading the newspaper.

The answer, die Antwort; to expect, erwarten; to read, lesen; the history, die Geschichte; the Reformation, die Reformation; the Crusades, die Kreuzzüge; to lend, leihen; ten o'clock, zehn

Uhr; home, nach Hause; to eat, essen; to drink, trinken; to sit, sitzen; to stand, stehen; to lose, verlieren; to speak, sprechen; the subject, der Gegenstand; at home, zu Hause; to go, gehen; the sentence, der Satz; once more, noch einmal; to suffer, leiden; to die, sterben; to fall, fallen; the stem, der Stamm; the proverb, das Sprichwort; the hat, der Huth; to hang, hängen; the nail, der Nagel; to wash, waschen; the newspaper, die Zeitung; Francis, Franz.

ON THE COMPOUND VERBS.

FIRST CLASS (separable).

We copy his letters. This boy has copied his translation. Will you copy this for me? The mail arrives at (um) seven o'clock. The mail has not yet arrived. The moon rose this evening at nine o'clock. Why have you given it up? Do not give it up. Where is your mother? She is gone out. At (um, acc.) what time did she go out? At ten o'clock. Will you listen to me? I will read my letter to you. Has he read the passage to you? Read this passage once more to me. Take your slate away. I shall take it away very soon. Why have you taken my hat away? Do not prefer money to virtue. Cato preferred death to captivity. I should not have preferred his company to yours. The ambassador has been recalled. The plan has been given up. The vessel is sunk, and ten men have perished. I wish to go out, but I cannot. I had no time to copy my letter. We were compelled to give it up.

To copy, abschreiben (irr.); the translation, die Uebersetzung; the mail, die Post; to arrive, ankommen (irr.); to rise, aufgehen (irr.); the evening, der Abend; to give up, aufgeben (irr.); to go out, ausgehen (irr.); to listen to, zuhören (gov. dat.); to read to, vorlesen (irr., gov. dat.); the passage, die Stelle; once more, noch einmal; to take away, wegnehmen (irr.); the slate,

die Rechentafel; to prefer, vorziehen (irr.); the death, der Tod; the captivity, die Gefangenschaft; the company, die Gesellschaft; the ambassador, der Gesandte; to recall, zurückrufen (irr.); the plan, der Plan; to give up, aufgeben (irr.); the vessel, das Schiff; to sink, sinken (irr.); to perish, umkommen (irr.); to compel, zwingen (irr.)

SECOND CLASS (inseparable).

We commit a sin when we speak an untruth. Many sins are committed in order to obtain money. A new machine has been invented. Can you tell me who has invented it? We do not always attain our object. Do you understand me? I do not understand every word. I have been misled by the outward appearance. Two mistakes have escaped my attention. Whoever commits a crime dishonors himself. The whole town has been destroyed. My dear boy, you have misunderstood me. What you have done displeases me much. My friend has left a large fortune. Why did you not resist the temptation? Do not trouble yourself, I shall answer the letter. Can you explain this sentence to me? I have often explained it, and I hope that I shall be able to explain it to you. Your mother has spoiled you entirely. I will excuse you this time.

To commit, begehen (irr.); the sin, die Sünde; to speak, reden; an untruth, eine Unwahrheit; in order to, um—zu; the machine, die Maschine; to invent, erfinden (irr.); to attain, erreichen; the object, der Zweck; to understand, verstehen (irr.); to mislead, verführen; the outward appearance, der äußere Schein; the mistake, der Fehler; to escape, entgehen (irr.); the attention, die Aufmerksamkeit; the crime, das Verbrechen; to dishonor, entehren; to destroy, zerstören; to misunderstand, missverstehen (irr.); to displease, mißfallen (irr.); much, sehr; to leave, hinterlassen (irr.); the fortune, das Vermögen; to resist, widerstehen (irr., gov. dat.); the temptation, die Versuchung; to trouble, bemühen; to answer, beantworten; to

explain, erklären; the sentence, der Satz; to spoil, verwöhnen; entirely, gänzlich; to excuse, entschuldigen; this time, dieses Mal.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

Rule 1—4. The grass is green. The boys write. Man is a mortal creature. He can write. We go out. I have been imprudent. The children would have been wiser. I ought to have spoken. I have been able to work. My mother would have been blamed. They are gone out. We have been obliged to wait.

The grass, das Gras; green, grün; mortal, sterblich; the creature, das Geschöpf; imprudent, unvorsichtig; wise, weise; to blame, tadeln; to work, arbeiten; to be obliged, müssen; to wait, warten.

Rule 5—8. The child has made a mistake. Many children make mistakes. We encourage our friends. Our friends have encouraged us. We are grateful to our friends. They begin their work. They have accomplished their work. The father can give his son no hope. The master has given the servant his wages. The son will relate the story to his father. The judge has given up the criminal to the gaoler. My neighbour will introduce your son to his friend. He has given it to me. He has recommended me to you. I shall send you the books. I shall give them to you.

To make, machen; the mistake, der Fehler; to encourage, aufmuntern; grateful, dankbar; to begin, anfangen (irr.); the work, die Arbeit; to accomplish, zu Stande bringen (irr.); the hope, die Hoffnung; the master, der Herr; the servant, der Diener; the wages, der Lohn; the judge, der Richter; to give up, übergeben (irr., inseparably); the criminal, der Verbrecher; the gaoler, der Kerkermeister; to introduce, vorstellen; to recommend, empfehlen.

Rule 9—13. You have written this page carelessly. This man writes his letters carelessly. Your friend has treated my son kindly. I have heard the account with great pleasure. I shall write to-morrow a long letter to (an, acc.) my mother. You shall not play at cards on a Sunday. I saw him the day before yesterday. The master of this house died four days ago at Paris. We shall see you this afternoon at four o'clock at (in, dat.) our house. I have found the book on the table. I shall send a parcel to Germany next week. Our gardener found yesterday a beautiful flower in our garden. Your brother did not give me the money yesterday, but the day before yesterday. He did not give me a pen, but a pencil. He did not do it yesterday, but the day before yesterday. We have seen the gentleman at church. We shall receive no news from them. You have, perhaps, misunderstood the child.

The page, *die Seite*; carelessly, *nachlässig*; to treat, *behandeln*; kindly, *gütig*; to hear, *hören*; the account, *die Nachricht*; to play at cards, *Karten spielen*; on a Sunday, *des Sonntags*; the day before yesterday, *vorgestern*; the master, *der Herr*; to die, *sterben* (irr.); ago, *vor*, (dat.) stands before the substantive; the parcel, *das Packet*; the gentleman, *der Herr*; at church, *in der Kirche*; to receive, *erhalten* (irr.); news, *Neuigkeiten*; to misunderstand, *missverstehen* (irr.).

Rule 14. My brother will, with pleasure, send you to-morrow his horse. I could not give him yesterday the wished-for answer.

N.B.—The words of these two sentences are first to be put in their proper order; and then to be transposed according to rule.

Wished for, *gewünscht*; the answer, *die Antwort*.

Rule 15—18. Do not speak to him. Should the tailor come, he must wait. If you will wait an hour, I will

go with you. I will go with you, if you will wait an hour. When (als) the sun rose, the fog disappeared. As (da) I am not well, I shall stay at home to-day. Although he is rich, yet he is not happy. After we had worked ten hours, we were very tired. I told him that you could not come to-day. We shall go home before it gets dark. I shall keep the horse until you pay the money. Whilst we were walking, he related to me his history. My father will grant your request as far as he can do it.

To speak, sprechen; the tailor, der Schneider; to come, kommen; to wait, warten; to rise, aufgehen; to disappear, verschwinden (irr.); the fog, der Nebel; well, wohl; to stay at home, zu Hause bleiben (irr.); tired, müde; it gets dark, es wird finster; to keep, behalten (irr.); to walk, spazieren; to grant, gewähren; the request, die Bitte; as far as, so weit als.

Rule 19—23. The town which they have built is very small. Can you tell me where this man lives? Can you tell me why he has done this? I do not know whither he is gone. I cannot tell you who has given me the information. What I have written, I have written. Who is not for (für, acc.) us, is against (wider, acc.) us. If I had been able to do it, I should have done it. I know that the wicked will once be punished. I went this morning to him, in order to deliver the letter which I had received. In order to learn the conditions, I wrote him a letter.

The town, die Stadt; to build, bauen; why, warum; whither, wohin; the information, die Nachricht; I am able, ich kann; the wicked, die Bösen; to punish, bestrafen; once, einst; the morning, der Morgen; in order to, um—zu; to deliver, überliefern; to receive, erhalten (irr.); to learn, erfahren (irr.); the condition, die Bedingung.

Rule 24—27. He has, indeed, worked long, but he has done little. We must praise him, for he has acted well. He has not only been industrious, but also made

progress. I have requested him to pay me the money, but he will not do it. Scarcely an hour had passed, when he came to my house. He will neither convince me nor him. He must either return the book, or send me the money.

Indeed, zwar ; little, wenig ; to act, handeln ; industrious, fleißig ; progress, Fortschritte ; to request, bitten (irr.) ; to pay, bezahlen ; scarcely, kaum ; it has passed, es ist vergangen ; neither—nor, weder—noch ; to convince, überzeugen ; either—or, entweder—oder ; to return, zurücksenden.

I have often praised this man, and I shall praise him now, for I know that he deserves praise. If he deserved blame, I should blame him, although he is my friend ; for I will not be partial, but impartial. I am not yet tired, although I have worked eight hours. Although I have worked eight hours, I am not yet tired. If the horse which I bought of (von, dat.) you, had been stronger, I should not have sold it. I should not have sold the horse which I bought of you, if it had been stronger. Had the horse which I bought of you, been stronger, I should not have sold it. You know that we love these children. That we love these children, you know. We shall not go out to-day, because it is too cold. It is too cold ; therefore we shall not go out to-day.

To deserve, verdienen ; praise, Lob ; blame, Tadel ; to blame, tadeln ; partial, partiell ; not yet, noch nicht ; tired, müde ; strong, stark ; to sell, verkaufen ; to go out, ausgehen (irr.) ; cold, kalt.

ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

Wegen, on account of (gen.) ; während, (gen.) during ; um—willen, (gen.) for the sake of ; anstatt, (gen.) instead of ; aus, out of, from (dat.) ; bei, with, near, on (dat.) ; mit, with (dat.) ; nach, after, to (dat.) ; seit, since (dat.) ; von, from, of, by (dat.) ; zu, to, at (dat.).

Have you spoken to him on account of the books? We have not seen her since the death of her child. Is your father at home? No, he went this moment out of the house; I believe he is gone to your house. Has any body been here during my absence? No, nobody. Will you have the goodness to send this parcel to my house? With the greatest pleasure. We intend to leave London on account of the health of our children. When did you hear from your father and mother? I heard yesterday from them; I had a letter from my mother; she mentioned that my aunt was with her. I must do it for the sake of my honor. We shall be with you at the appointed hour. Will you take a walk with me after (the) tea? I come, instead of my father. When did you return from your journey? Two days after your departure.

The moment, *der Augenblick*; to believe, *glauben*; any body, *jemand*; the absence, *die Abwesenheit*; the goodness, *die Güte*; the parcel, *das Packet*; to intend, *gebenken* (irr.); to leave, *verlassen* (irr.); the health, *die Gesundheit*; to mention, *erwähnen*; the aunt, *die Tante*; appointed, *bestimmt*; to take a walk, *einen Spaziergang machen*; to return, *zurückkehren*; the journey, *die Reise*; the departure, *die Abreise*.

Durch, through, *by* (acc.); *für*, for (acc.); *ohne*, without (acc.); *gegen*, towards, against (acc.); *um*, (acc.) around, about, at; *an*, on, near, at (dat. and acc.); *auf*, on (dat. and acc.); *in*, in, into (dat. and acc.); *über*, over, above, beyond, on (dat. and acc.); *unter*, under, beneath, among (dat. and acc.); *vor*, before, ago (dat. and acc.); *zwischen*, between (dat. and acc.); *hinter*, behind (dat. and acc.).

The inundation was so great, that the water flowed through the houses which stood on the bank of the river. Many children fell into the water, but they crept out without the assistance of their parents. Your son refused to assist me in this affair; he will do nothing for me, although I have always been very kind towards him.

The children were standing around the table when I came into the room. Much may happen in the course of a year. A naked sword hung over his head whilst he was sitting on his throne. I would not advise you to walk over this bridge. It rained two hours ago, and now it freezes. We have a large field behind our garden. There is no passage between these two houses. Why did you not put the money on the table? There was no room on the table. Where is your daughter? You will find her among those girls. I am much obliged to you for your kindness. You would do me a great favor, if you would speak to your friend on the subject.

The inundation, die Ueberschwemmung; to flow, fließen (irr.); the bank, das Ufer; the river, der Fluß; to fall, fallen (irr.); to creep out, herauskriechen (irr.); the parents, die Eltern; to refuse, sich weigern; the affair, die Angelegenheit; to happen, geschehen (irr.); the course, der Lauf; naked, bloß; the sword, das Schwert; to hang, hängen (irr.); whilst, während; to sit, sitzen (irr.); the throne, der Thron; to advise, raten (irr., gov. dat.); the bridge, die Brücke; the passage, der Gang; to put, legen; the room, der Raum, der Platz; the favor, der Gefallen; the subject, der Gegenstand.

ON SOME CONJUNCTIONS.

Aber, but; sondern, but; daß, that; damit, in order that; als, when; wenn, when, if; wann, when; da, as; indem, since; seitdem, since; nachdem, after; weil, because; obgleich, although; je—desto, the—the.

I shall not go out to-day, since I am not well. I have been very unwell since you were here, but I hope that I shall soon be well again. You are not poor, but rich; if you really were poor, I should do for you what I can. The more we do for this man, the more he expects. I cannot yet tell you when I shall have time to copy

the two letters. Although I have a great wish to do it, yet I am afraid that several circumstances will prevent me. Examine the things well, in order that you may not be deceived. As it is so very cold, I do not expect to see my sister to-night. She did not come yesterday, because it was too cold. When I walk fast, I soon get warm; even if the weather is very cold. We were richly rewarded, after we had suffered much. You ought to have been here not at two, but at three o'clock. The longer the days are, the shorter are the nights. When they returned from their journey, I found them so altered, that I did not know them.

To hope, *hoffen*; again, *wieder*; really, *wirklich*; to expect, *erwarten*; to tell, *sagen*; to copy, *abschreiben* (*irr.*); I am afraid, *ich befürchte*; several, *mehrere*; to prevent, *verhindern*; to examine, *untersuchen*; the things, *die Sachen*; to deceive, *betrügen* (*irr.*); to-night, *diesen Abend*; to walk, *gehen* (*irr.*); fast, *schnell*; to get, *werden*; even, *selbst*; richly, *reichlich*; to reward, *belohnen*; to suffer, *leiden* (*irr.*); altered, *verändert*.

Daher, therefore; *darum*, on that account, for that reason; *dennoch*, nevertheless; *doch*, yet, still; *endlich*, at length; *hernach* and *nachher*, afterwards; *jedoch*, yet, however; *nicht allein*, *nicht nur*, *nicht bloß*, not only; *sondern auch*, but also; *so—auch*, however; *so wohl—as auch*, as well as, both—and; *weder—noch*, neither—nor; *entweder—oder*, either—or; *zwar*, indeed, it is true.

The boy could not find the gentleman to whom you sent him with a letter; he therefore brought it back. We expect to-night some friends; for that reason we must stay at home. This man has been in my service, and nevertheless he maintains that he does not know me. However rich he is, yet he is not happy. Both his father and his uncle advised him to have nothing to do with this man; but he would not listen to (*auf*, *acc.*) their advice. I esteem him for (*wegen*) his piety as

well as for his learning. At length, my dear friend, I have not only received your letter, but also the parcel, which you sent me. I cannot show you my garden now, I will do it afterwards. At first he refused to pay me the money, but afterwards he did it. You have either misunderstood me, or acted against my will. I can tell you, that you will neither see him, nor hear from him. He has, indeed, promised you to return, but I know that he will not keep his promise.

To bring back, zurückbringen (irr.); to expect, erwarten; the service, der Dienst; to maintain, behaupten; the uncle, der Oheim; to advise, rathe (irr.); to listen, hören; to esteem, achten; the piety, die Frömmigkeit; the learning, die Gelehrsamkeit; at first, anfangs; to refuse, sich weigern; to misunderstand, missverstehen (irr.); to act, handeln; to promise, versprechen (irr.); to return, zurückkehren; to keep, halten; the promise, das Versprechen.

GENERAL SENTENCES.

How do you do, my dear friend? I thank you, I am pretty well now. Last week I had a very bad cold. The weather has been extremely cold. Where have you been the whole morning? I have been on the ice; I am very fond of skating. If you had told me that you intended to go, I should have gone with you. Tomorrow you must not go without me. How do you like England? I like it very well, but I hope I shall like it still better in a few years. How long have you been here? About nine months. Could you speak English, when you arrived in London? Not a word. Then you have made rapid progress. The knowledge of Latin was of great use to me. Do you find the English language difficult? The pronunciation I find very difficult. I wish to see Mr. N—; can you tell

me where he lives, and at what time I shall most probably find him at home? If I am not mistaken, he lives in the Strand; and, if you go at ten o'clock, you will be sure to find him at home. If I had time, I should go with you. Can you recommend me a good bookseller? If you wish to buy German books, I advise you to go to Mr. A., or to Messrs. B. and C.

How do you do? Wie befinden Sie sich? pretty, ziemlich; bad, schlimm, stark; a cold, eine Erkältung; the ice, das Eis; to be very fond of a thing, ein großer Freund von etwas seyn; to skate, Schlittschuh laufen (irr.); to intend, gedenken; in a few years, in einigen Jahren; I like, mir gefällt; about, ohngefähr; to arrive, ankommen (irr.); rapid, schnell; progress, Fortschritte; the knowledge, die Kenntniß; Latin, das Lateinische; the pronunciation, die Aussprache; probably, wahrscheinlich; I am mistaken, ich irre mich; the Strand, der Strand; you are sure to find him, Sie finden ihn gewiß; to recommend, empfehlen (irr.); Mr. Herr; Messrs. Herren.

Will you have the goodness to awake me, for I wish to rise early. Why do you wish to rise early? Do you intend to go out? No, I have some letters to write. Will you dine with me to-morrow? With great pleasure. At what time do you dine? At five o'clock. May I offer you some roast beef? Yes, I thank you. Mutton is much better in England than in Germany. Do you like roast pork? I like it very much. Will you allow me to give you a potatoe? No, I thank you, I shall take some peas. Do you not eat mustard with your roast beef? Yes, I like the English mustard very much.

To awake, wecken; to rise, aufstehen (irr.); early, früh; to dine, zu Mittag essen (irr.); to offer, anbieten (irr.); roast beef, gebratenes Rindfleisch; mutton, Hammelfleisch; I like, ich mag; pork, Schweinefleisch; I like much, ich mag gern; the potatoe, die Kartoffel; the pea, die Erbse; the mustard, der Senf.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL
EXERCISES.

ON THE DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

(Page 22—39.)

The law of nature is the law of God. Virtue gives peace and tranquillity of mind to men. The peculiarities of a man are sometimes unpleasant. The son of the gardener stands at (an, dat.) the corner of the garden with a knife in his hand, and a hat on (auf, dat.) his head. The boy cannot see the light of the sun. The description of the cruelty of the woman has filled me with horror. A Christian is convinced of (von, dat.) the immortality of his soul; and his hope of a better existence after the death of his body, fills his soul with consolation on the brink of the grave. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Note.—The definite article is required in German before abstract ideas which are represented in their whole extent like a species; and before concrete notions which represent a whole genus or species; as, *das Laster führt ins Verderben*, vice leads to perdition; *der Mensch ist sterblich*, man is mortal.

The law, *das Gesetz*; the nature, *die Natur*; the peace, *der Friede*; the tranquillity of mind, *die Gemüthsruhe*; sometimes, *bisweilen*; unpleasant, *unangenehm*; the gardener, *der Gärtner*; the corner, *die Ecke*; the hat, *der Huth*; the light, *das Licht*; the description, *die Beschreibung*; the cruelty, *die Graus-*

samkeit; to fill, erfüllen; the horror, der Abscheu, das Grausen; the Christian, der Christ; to convince, überzeugen (insep.); the immortality, die Unsterblichkeit; the existence, das Daseyn; the death, der Tod; the consolation, der Trost; the brink, der Rand; the grave, das Grab; the fear, die Furcht; the Lord, der Herr; the beginning, der Anfang; the wisdom, die Weisheit.

I have lost my pens. The color of the ink and paper is not good. I have given the man no hope. The knives, forks and spoons are on (auf, dat.) the table. Give me those plates. The walls of his room are covered with pictures. Horses, cows, sheep and pigs, are very useful animals. He wept for (vor) joy. We are all pilgrims and sojourners on (auf) earth. She has made her will in favor of her daughters. The mothers of the children have spoken to the master of the school concerning (wegen, gen.) the books. He peeled the apple with a silver knife. We have beautiful flowers in our garden. The birds sing in the trees. Our existence on earth is of (von, dat.) short duration.

To lose, verlieren (irr.); the color, die Farbe; the ink, die Tinte; the plate, der Teller; the wall, die Wand; to cover, bedecken; the picture, das Bild; the horse, das Pferd; the cow, die Kuh; the sheep, das Schaaf; the pig, das Schwein, useful, nützlich; the animal, das Thier; to weep, weinen; the joy, die Freude; the pilgrim, der Pilgrim; the sojourner, der Fremdling; the will, das Testament; in favor of, zu Gunsten; the daughter, die Tochter; the master, der Lehrer; to peel, schälen; silver, silbern; to sing, singen; short, kurz; the duration, die Dauer.

Have you seen my brother? I have seen the father of the boy. He has given proofs of his faith. I cannot see the letters of his name. My books are in my room. This is not agreeable to the will of the emperor. The fate of nations is governed by (von, dat.) a wise Providence. Education is to (für, acc.) the mind, what clean-

liness is to the body. The utility of iron, steel and copper, is great. The girls play with the boys. He is in the palace of the king and the queen. Horses, cows and sheep are grazing on (auf, dat.) the mountains and in the valleys. My shoes are under the table. My boots are not clean. I prefer virtue to riches, and friendship to money. We have bought needles, pins, a pair of scissors and two penknives. The eyes and the ears of this man were opened.

The proof, der Beweis; the faith, der Glaube; the letter, der Buchstabe; the name, der Name; agreeable, gemäß; the will, der Wille; the emperor, der Kaiser; the fate, das Schicksal, the nation, das Volk; to govern, regieren; the Providence, die Vorsehung; the education, die Erziehung; the mind, der Geist; the cleanliness, die Keintlichkeit; the body, der Leib; the utility, der Nutzen; the iron, das Eisen; the steel, der Stahl; the copper, das Kupfer; the girl, das Mädchen; the palace, der Palast; to graze, weiden; the mountain, der Berg; the shoe, der Schuh; the boot, der Stiefel; clean, rein; to prefer, vorziehen; the riches, der Reichtum; the friendship, die Freundschaft; the needle, die Nadel; the pin, die Stecknadel; the pair of scissors, die Schere; the penknife, das Federmesser; the eye, das Auge; the ear, das Ohr; to open, öffnen.

ON THE DECLENSION OF FOREIGN SUBSTANTIVES AND PROPER NAMES.

(Page 39—43.)

I do not know the name of the Professor. Do you know the Professor. There are Doctors of Theology and Philosophy. Charles is very diligent in his studies. The study of the Gospels is the most useful occupation. There are many brave officers in the English army. Students should not neglect their studies. The house

of Lord B. will soon be sold. Do you know the rules relating to the substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and participles? Milton's *Paradise Lost* is in (nach, dat.) my opinion superior to Klopstock's *Messiah*. Voss's translation of Homer is very excellent. Henry the Fifth, King of England, the son of Henry the Fourth, married Catherine, the daughter of Charles the Sixth, King of France. Tell Elizabeth's brother, that I cannot find Mary's books, but that I shall send the pictures to Sophy. Alcuin's life, written by (von, dat.) Doctor Lorentz, one of the Professors of History in (an, dat.) the University of Halle, is a very instructive and interesting book, and deserves to be read by every one of his countrymen. He was born at York. Goethe's works consist of (aus, dat.) fifty volumes.

Note.—The University of Halle, is either *die Universität Halle*, or *zu Halle*.

There are, es giebt; the theology, die Theologie; the philosophy, die Philosophie; Charles, Carl; diligent, fleißig; useful, nützlich; the occupation, die Beschäftigung; brave, tapfer; English, Englisch; the student, der Student; to neglect, vernachlässigen; the rule, die Regel; relating to, über; *Paradise Lost*, verlorenes Paradies; the opinion, die Meinung; superior to, vorzüglicher als; the *Messiah*, der Messias; the translation, die Uebersetzung; excellent, vortrefflich; to marry, heirathen; France, Frankreich; the picture, das Bild; the history, die Geschichte; instructive, lehrreich; interesting, unterhaltend; to deserve, verdienen; every one, ein jeder; the countryman, der Landsmann, pl. Landsteute; to be born, geboren werden; the work, das Werk; to consist, bestehen; the volume, der Band.

The trade of Germany is important, but the manufactures of England are more important. Many people travel in summer to (nach, dat.) Switzerland. The historian Zschocke has written the history of Switzerland

in one volume. The inhabitants of Frankfort have great advantages over (vor, dat.) the citizens of Hamburg. The kingdom of Christ is not of (von) this world. The two Stolbergs are dead, but one of the Schlegels is still alive; he is professor in the University of Bonn. Herder's works are not so much read as Goethe's and Schiller's. I went last night to see the Klefegers, and to-night I shall go to see the Greens.

The trade, der Handel; important, wichtig; the manufactory, die Manufaktur; people, Leute; to travel, reisen; the historian, der Geschichtschreiber; the inhabitant; der Einwohner; the advantage, der Vortheil; the citizen, der Bürger; the kingdom, das Reich; dead, tobt; still, noch; alive, am Leben; to go to see, besuchen; last night, gestern Abend; to-night, diesen Abend.

ON THE ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE SUBSTANTIVES.

(Page 43—47.)

I return to you my best thanks for your kindness. We will have no quarrels and contentions. This man has fallen into poverty through misfortunes. Many deaths have taken place in this family during (während, gen.) the last year. Important affairs are discussed in the councils of the ministers. In summer it is pleasant to walk on the sands near (nahe an, dat.) the water. A ream of paper consists of (aus) twenty quires. I have bought fifty pounds of coffee. Will you have the goodness to give me a cup of coffee? Shall I give you a glass of wine? An army of ten thousand men was put to flight. Send me ten yards of cloth. Shall I send you ten yards of this cloth? Yes, if you please. I shall send for six pounds of these raisins, and for ten

pounds of those figs. The shoemaker has made me four pairs of shoes. My mother gave the boy two pairs of blue stockings, and two pairs of black trowsers. At (um) Easter we have a very short vacation; at Whitsuntide none at all; but at Christmas five weeks.

To return, *abstatten*; the thanks, *der Dank*; the quarrel, *der Sauf*, pl. *Sankereien*; the contention, *der Streit*, pl. *Streitigkeiten*; I have fallen, *ich bin gerathen*; misfortune, *Unglück*, pl. *Unglücksfälle*; the death, *der Tod*, pl. *Todesfälle*; to take place, *Statt finden*; to discuss, *besprechen*; the councils, *die Rathsverfassungen*; the sands, *der Sand*; the ream, *das Rieß*; to consist, *bestehen*; a quire, *ein Buch*; a cup, *eine Tasse*; to put to flight, *in die Flucht schlagen*; the yard, *die Elle*; the cloth, *das Tuch*; to send for, *holen lassen*; a raisin, *eine Rosine*; a fig, *eine Feige*; the stocking, *der Strumpf*; trowsers, *Hosen*; the vacation, *die Ferien*.

N.B.—The words which do not admit of a plural, express for the most part *abstract* ideas, as, *Sauf*, *Streit*, *Tod*, *Unglück*, *Bergnügen*. The plurals, *Sankereien*, *Streitigkeiten*, *Todesfälle*, *Unglücksfälle*, *Bergnügungen*, are formed from singulars which express *concrete* ideas. *Das Bergnügen*, is pleasure in the abstract, *die Bergnügung*, is a particular pleasure, an amusement.

ON THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

(Page 50—63.)

My penknife is blunt. Is your pencil black or red? The book which you lent me is very excellent; but the paper I cannot call fine. Is the door open? The man is not so old as the woman. Students ought to be industrious. Be always mindful of thy duties, and never unmindful of a kindness which has been shewn to thee. The general, bold and brave, led his army to the field of battle. Good advice is precious. My sister makes good

coffee and good tea. Old people, young men and women, and little children, walked in the beautiful garden of our kind friend. Good people, go home straightway. The color of good old red wine is frequently pale. The price of good fresh Dutch butter is at this season very high. Spanish onions are very mild. Hambro beef tastes better than ham. There is, at present, no wine in the famous Heidelberg cask. The Bremen newspaper is much read in the north of Germany.

Blunt, stumpf; to lend, leihen (irr.); excellent, vortrefflich; to call, nennen; fine, schön; open, offen; the student, der Student; mindful, ringedenk; the kindness, die Gefälligkeit; to show, erweisen (irr.); the general, der Feldherr; bold, kühn; brave, tapfer; to lead, führen; the field of battle, das Schlachtfeld; the advice, der Rath; precious, theuer; people, Leute; to walk, spazieren; kind, gütig; home, nach Hause; straightway, gerades Weges; pale, blaß; frequently, häufig; the price, der Preis; fresh, frisch; Dutch, Holländisch; the butter, die Butter; to taste, schmecken; ham, Schinken; famous, berühmt; the cask, das Faß; the north, der Norden.

The diseases of young children are often dangerous. The author of this excellent, but expensive work, has sent me a copy of it. Every honest man hates flattery. The flattery of a mean parasite deceives many a good and upright man. My friend has bought a beautiful garden. All good children accept the presents of their affectionate parents with a grateful heart. When we walk through the streets of this great metropolis, we can see many fine prints, pictures and paintings, in the windows of the shops. It is my painful duty to inform you, that our good and amiable cousin is dead; he died at (auf, dat.) the country-seat of our old uncle. To you, good people, I can give no real consolation. I have nothing agreeable to say to you. My friend has made me a present of (mit, dat.) fine apples and pears. This my

good child was dangerously ill ; but our excellent physician has restored its health with very little medicine.

The disease, die Krankheit; dangerous, gefährlich; the author, der Verfasser; expensive, kostspielig; the work, das Werk; the copy, der Abdruck; of it, desselben; the flattery, die Schmeichelei; mean, gemein; the parasite, der Schmarotzer; to deceive, betrügen; many a, mancher; upright, aufrichtig; to accept, annehmen; affectionate, liebevoll; the parents, die Eltern; the metropolis, die Hauptstadt; the print, der Kupferstich; the picture, das Bild; the painting, das Gemälde; the shop, der Laden; painful, schmerzlich; to inform, benachrichtigen; amiable, liebenswürdig; the country-seat, der Landsitz; the uncle, der Oheim; real, wirklich; the consolation, der Trost; agreeable, angenehm; the physician, der Arzt; to restore, wiederherstellen; the medicine, die Arznei.

We ought always to be employed with something useful. An even way through this short life is, for a weak creature, not always the most beneficial. Our countryman, Owl-glass, was always cheerful on a gloomy day, in the expectation of a serene one. A learned man, whose great merit is not rewarded by (von) men, finds his reward in his noble heart. This German is an old acquaintance of mine and my son's. We ought to admire what is great and sublime, and to love what is great and noble. We are convinced of (von) your good intentions, and return to you our best thanks for your great kindness. I have seen many dear friends during (während) my long journey. We were received by all with the greatest kindness.

I am employed, ich bin beschäftigt; even, eben; the creature, das Geschöpf; beneficial, heilsam; the countryman, der Landsmann; Owl-glass, Eulenspiegel; cheerful, vergnügt; gloomy, trübe; the expectation, die Erwartung; serene, heiter, (*one is not to be translated*); the merit, das Verdienst; to reward, bezahlen; of mine and my son's, von mir und meinem Sohne; to

admire, bewundern ; sublime, erhaben ; to convince, überzeugen ; the intention, die Absicht ; to receive, empfangen, or aufnehmen.

ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

(Page 64—71.)

Iron is more useful than gold and silver, though the value of gold and silver is much greater. Homer was a greater poet than Virgil. The rose is not less beautiful than the tulip, though the tulip is more gaudy. Ignorant men are generally more conceited and proud than others. That book is better than mine. London is the richest city in Europe. This is the palest face which I have ever seen. The longest days and the shortest nights, are more agreeable than the longest nights and the shortest days. I never had a better servant. They suffered the greatest hardships in the roughest climate. Dearest brother, it is my most heartfelt wish to see you as soon as possible, in order to show you one of the finest children.

The iron, das Eisen ; though, obgleich ; the poet, der Dichter ; the tulip, die Tulpe ; gaudy, prachtvoll ; conceited, eingebildet ; proud, stolz ; pale, blaß ; ever, jemals or je ; agreeable, angenehm ; the servant, der Diener ; to suffer, erdulden ; the hardship, die Mühseligkeit ; the climate, der Himmelsstrich ; rough, rauß ; as soon as, so bald als ; in order to show, um—zu zeigen.

Nature shows us objects which are more beautiful than those of art. No woman has ever evinced a more noble heart. Many persons might live in smaller houses, if they had smaller families. The very best man is not without faults. Let us always be more mindful of our duty than of the praise of men. The color of this cloth is more green than black. When our distress is

greatest, God's assistance is nearest. In the morning we are most cheerful. When the days are shortest, the nights are longest. We enjoyed on our journey the sight of the most flourishing fields, the most delightful hills and valleys; but our pleasure would have been much greater, if the weather had not been so extremely hot. I am your most obedient servant. The lion is the strongest and most courageous of all animals.

Nature, die Natur; the object, der Gegenstand; art, die Kunst; to evince, an den Tag legen; persons, Leute; without, ohne (gov. acc.); the fault, der Fehler; the duty, die Pflicht; the praise, das Lob; the distress, die Noth; the assistance, die Hülfe; in the morning, des Morgens; cheerful, heiter; to enjoy, genießen (irr.); the journey, die Reise; the sight, der Anblick; flourishing, blühend; delightful, lieblich; the hill, der Hügel; the weather, das Wetter; obedient, gehorsam; the lion, der Löwe; strong, stark; courageous, muthig.

ON THE NUMERALS.

1.—CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS.

(Page 72—77.)

We were yesterday in the company of ten gentlemen and eight ladies. An army of an hundred thousand men, took four thousand five hundred and sixty-three prisoners. The battle was fought in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, at (um) three o'clock in the afternoon. I received yesterday one and twenty letters. My servant has found a purse, in which were one and forty guineas; one and thirty crowns; and sixteen shillings. There (es) were two hundred and fifty persons at (auf, dat.) the ball. Our friend will come on the fifth of this month. On the eleventh of July we had the hottest day. Edward the Sixth, son of Henry the Eighth,

was but (erst) nine years old when he began to reign. One leg is sometimes a little longer than the other. Have you got two pens? No, I have only one. One of these men is lame. The conversation of two intimate friends is pleasant. The arms of ten soldiers were found; but the shoes of these four boys we cannot find.

The company, die Gesellschaft; the gentleman, der Herr; the lady, die Dame; I take prisoner, ich nehme gefangen; the battle, die Schlacht; to fight, liefern; in the afternoon, des Nachmittags; to receive, erhalten (irr.); the purse, der Beutel; a guinea, eine Guinee; the crown, der Kronenthaler; Edward, Eduard; to begin, anfangen; the leg, das Bein; sometimes, manchmal; lame, lahm; the conversation, die Unterredung; intimate, vertraut; the arms, die Waffen.

2.—THE PARTITIVE, DISTINCTIVE, DIMIDIATIVE, MULTIPLICATIVE, VARIATIVE, FRACTIONAL, AND REITERATIVE NUMBERS.

(Page 77—79.)

I have given him a threefold reward; for I have given him three dollars and a half. You must not go all at once; you may go four at a time. The animal creation is divided into six classes: They are, firstly, the mammalia; secondly, the birds; thirdly, the amphibious animals; fourthly, the fishes; fifthly, the insects; sixthly, the reptiles. This poor man has lost half his property. The half of a fourth is an eighth. You shall have two-thirds, and I shall be satisfied with one-third. Which book do you wish to have? It is quite the same to me. I have sent you three kinds of cloth. Who made this triangular figure in my book? I have seen your brother to-day three times. I know that you have done it four times; how can you say, that you did it only once? We can do it in (auf, acc.) a simple manner. The distance from Hamburg to Altona, is about two miles and a half.

The reward, die Belohnung; the dollar, der Thaler; at once, auf einmal or zugleich; the animal creation, das Thierreich; to divide, eintheilen; the class, die Klasse; the mammalia, die Säugthiere; the amphibious animals, die Amphibien; the reptiles, das Gewürme; the property, das Vermögen; the figure, die Figur; simple, einfach; the manner, die Weise; the distance, die Entfernung; about, ungefähr.

3.—INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

(Page 79—83.)

This child is the favorite of every one. I have, at present, very little leisure; I hope I shall have a little more in a few weeks. He has spent his little money. Why do you stand here idle all the day? Many families go every year to the sea-coast. Such an institution as this is not to be found in all Germany. I have admonished him many times, but he would never listen to (auf, acc.) my words. There are two children in the room, to which shall I give the apple? To either. Where is St. Paul's church? Go straight on; any body will tell you. It has thundered several times. Can you give me some ink? No, but I can give you some pens. Many a father neglects his duty to (gegen, acc.) his children. Where are your old coins? I have lost them all. Have you much money? No, I have nothing; I have given all to my sister. Every four years we have a leap-year. We have received all sorts of books from Germany; but we intend to send some back. He has been on (auf, dat.) the continent all the year.

The favorite, der Liebling; the leisure, die Muße; to spend, verzeihen; idle, müßig; the sea-coast, die Seeküste; the institution, die Anstalt; to admonish, ermahnen; is to be found, ist zu finden; to listen, hören; St. Paul's church, die Paul's-Kirche; straight on, gerade aus; to thunder, donnern; to neglect, vernachlässigen; the coin, die Münze; the leap-year, das Schaltjahr; to intend, gedenken; the Continent, das feste Land.

ON THE PRONOUNS.

1.—PERSONAL, REFLECTIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

(Page 83—89.)

Do you know him? I know him, but I do not see him. She does not love them; and they will not love her. Will you lend me a pen? With pleasure. I will give you one, if you will accept it of me. Hast thou given the book to her or to him? Neither to her, nor to him; but to them. Have I told you that we saw you yesterday in (the) church? Why did you not speak to him? When do you intend to set off? To-morrow; but I hope that we shall soon see each other again. We do not know ourselves, if we consider ourselves as (für, acc.) perfect beings. As we are all imperfect and weak, we ought to assist each other.

To accept, annehmen; neither—nor, weder—noch; to set off, abreisen; to consider, halten; perfect, vollkommen; the being, das Wesen; to assist, beistehen.

Do you remember me? Yes, but I do not know where I have met you. If you will not assist him for his sake, do it not for mine. I wished to borrow your umbrella; but now I see I am not in want of it. He has bought a pencil, but he cannot write with it; it is too hard. Is it a woman who saved the child? No, it is a man. Many persons might make their life (say, to themselves the life) easy, if they wished. He says that his heart (say, to him the heart) beats with joy, when he thinks of (an, acc.) me, and thee, and him. Those who commit suicide, generally cut their throats (say, to themselves the throat). My uncle has sent his servant to your house, that (damit) he may ask your pardon for (wegen, gen.) the offence. The assembly consisted of (aus) two hundred and twelve persons, but

only ten of them took a part in (an, dat.) the affair. Tomorrow I shall send you the books which I have promised you; if they please you, I advise you to buy them. Matilda is in (the) town; I will write to (an, acc.) her, and invite her to come to see us, and to stay some time with (bei) us. I will not speak of him now. Taste this apple; you will find it sweet and agreeable. What do you think of it?

To remember, *sich erinnern* (gov. gen.); to meet, *antreffen* (irr.); to borrow, *borgen*; the umbrella, *der Regenschirm*; I am in want, *ich bin bedürftig*; to save, *retten*; to beat, *klopfen*; to commit, *begehen*; suicide, *Selbstmord*; to cut, *abschneiden* (irr.); the throat, *die Kehle*; the uncle, *der Oheim*; I ask your pardon, *ich bitte Sie um Verzeihung*; the offence, *die Beleidigung*; the assembly, *die Versammlung*; to consist, *bestehen*; I take a part, *ich nehme Antheil*; the affair, *die Angelegenheit*; to promise, *versprechen* (irr.); to please, *gefallen* (irr. gov. dat.); to advise, *rathen* (gov. dat.); to invite, *einladen* (irr.); to come to see, *befuchen*; to stay, *bleiben* (irr.); to taste, *schmecken*; to think, *halten*.

2.—THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

(Page 90—92.)

She has found her gloves, and I have lost mine. The wedding of my son and his daughter will soon take place. His ambition is the only cause of his imprudence. Our child has lost its cold. Is this your book? No, it is his, but I wish it were mine. I pity my poor neighbour; he lost his property during the last war. Can you tell my sister whose shoes and boots these are? The shoes are mine, but the boots are his. This umbrella is mine, not his. Have you seen my friend, and can you tell me how his family is? The number of the inhabitants of our large town has much decreased. I gave the money into his hands, and yet he tells my

father that he did not receive it. He has written two letters to (an, acc.) His Majesty, the king. I have lost a book, and a friend of yours (i. e. one of your friends) has found it. Your daughter is handsomer than mine, but mine has more understanding than yours. Your rooms are larger than ours, but ours are more convenient than hers. If we are patient in tribulation, we shall be consoled in due season.

The glove, der Handschuh; the wedding, die Hochzeit; to take place, statt haben; the ambition, die Ehrbegierde; the imprudence, die Unvorsichtigkeit; the cold, die Erkältung; I wish, (see Grammar, page 121, wollen); to pity, bedauern; the war, der Krieg; the boot, der Stiefel; the umbrella, der Regenschirm; the number, die Zahl; the inhabitant, der Einwohner; to decrease, abnehmen (irr.); yet, dennoch; handsome, schön; the understanding, der Verstand; convenient, bequem; patient, geduldig; the tribulation, die Trübsal; to console, trösten.

3.—THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(Page 92—96.)

This book is to be had, but that is out of print. That lady is my niece, and those children are her sons. The cloaks of these boys and of those girls are torn. She has brought her portrait, and that of her husband. I saw yesterday the library of the king, and also that of the queen. You ought to be ashamed of that. Do you remember that day on (an, dat.) which we met at Paris? Happy is he who does not believe flatterers. Are you in want of that money which you lent me? He who promotes idleness, does great injury. Men commonly hate him whom they fear. If thou lovest them that hate thee, thou followest the precepts of thy Lord. You have punished him who was innocent, and rewarded her who had done wrong. Charity is that virtue by (an, dat.) which a true follower of Christ is known.

Is to be had, ist zu haben (Grammar, page 253) ; out of print, vergriffen ; the cloak, der Mantel ; torn, zerissen ; the portrait, das Bildniß ; the husband, der Mann, or Gatte ; the library, die Bibliothek ; to be ashamed, sich schämen ; to meet, zusammentreffen ; happy, glücklich ; to believe, glauben (gov. dat.) ; the flatterer, der Schmeichler ; I am in want, ich bin bedürftig (gov. gen.) ; to promote, beförbern ; the idleness, der Müßiggang ; to do injury, Schaden stiften ; commonly, gewöhnlich ; to fear, fürchten, with the acc. or, sich fürchten, with vor, and the dat. ; to follow, folgen (gov. dat.) ; the precept, die Vorschrift ; the Lord, der Herr ; to punish, bestrafen ; innocent, unschuldig ; to reward, belohnen ; wrong, unrecht ; charity, die Liebe ; the follower, der Nachfolger ; to know, erkennen (irr.).

He has said that which no man can deny. I have bought these apples of (von, dat.) the same man. Have you ever seen such an impudent man ? I do not like to have intercourse with such-like people. Such a work ought to be paid well. Beware of (vor, dat.) impostors, there are many of them. These are hard eggs, and those are soft ones. This is a hen, and that is a cock. He did not dine yesterday with (bei, dat.) his neighbour, but with his (the neighbour's) son. She spoke to her servant and her (the servant's) daughter. This flower and its leaves are very pretty. I will have nothing to do with that. Of that much might be said. Herewith you receive the amount of your bill. He applies for (um, acc.) the situation ; but he is not fit for it.

To deny, leugnen ; impudent, unverschämmt ; I like to have, ich habe gern ; the intercourse, der Umgang ; to beware, sich hüten ; there are, es giebt ; the egg, das Ei ; soft, weich ; to dine, zu Mittag essen ; the servant, die Magd ; pretty, hübsch ; to receive, erhalten ; the amount, der Betrag ; the bill, die Rechnung ; to apply, anhalten (irr.) ; the situation, die Stelle ; fit, tauglich ; for it, dazu.

4.—THE RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

(Page 97—102.)

The man who flatters us is a most dangerous being. The letters which you have shown me, are tolerably well written. He who was with (bei, dat.) you, related to me all that had passed. The woman to whom I have lent so much money, is dead. Who is there? Whose horse have you bought? Some one, in whose house I never was, and to whom I never spoke, has invited me. What do you wish to see? I wish to see once more that bonnet which you showed me yesterday. Thou, God, who hast created us, who every day grantest us new benefits, commandest us to love thee with (von, dat.) our whole heart, and our neighbour as ourselves. Lying is a vice for (vor, dat.) which young persons ought to have the greatest horror. Charity, the exercise of which is so frequently commanded in the Holy Scriptures, is one of the noblest virtues. We, who have had so much experience, are not so easily deceived as you who have no knowledge of the world. That man whose actions are frequently praised, easily becomes vain; and that girl is vain whose beauty makes her proud. I neither know what has happened, nor what you think.

To flatter, *schmeicheln*; most, *höchst*; to show, *zeigen*; tolerably, *ziemlich*; to pass, *sich zutragen*; to invite, *einladen* (irr.); once more, *noch einmal*; the bonnet, *der Hut*; to create, *erschaffen* (irr.); to grant, *gewähren*; the benefit, *die Wohlthat*; to command, *befehlen* (irr.) or *gebieten*; the lying, *das Lügen*; the vice, *das Laster*; the horror, *der Abscheu*; the practice, *die Übung*; the Holy Scriptures, *die heilige Schrift*; the experience, *die Erfahrung*; the knowledge of the world, *die Weltkenntniß*; the action, *die Handlung*; the girl, *das Mädchen*; the beauty, *die Schönheit*; neither—nor, *weder—noch*.

Can you tell me of what he has been found guilty? To whom do you owe the money? One of your cousins is arrived from the Continent; which is it? My brother writes to me, that two of your sisters are going to learn German; which are they? The philosopher Stilpo once said, "All that I have is in my head." That is something of which I shall not speak again. What kind of wine do you like best? Whatever he may have done, I am willing to forgive him. He has no subject on (*über*, acc.) which he likes to speak to me. Can you tell me from (*auss*, dat.) what the evil thoughts proceed? Whoever the boy may be who has broken the window in the school-room, he shall pay for it. Whatever you may have to do, you ought to write to me more frequently. In whatever you do, be guided by honesty; and in whatever you say, never deviate from the path of truth.

Guilty, *schuldig* (gov. gen.); I owe, *ich bin schuldig* (gov. acc.); the cousin, *der Vetter*; to arrive, *ankommen*; the continent, *das feste Land*; I am going to learn, *ich werde lernen*; I like, *ich mag*; well, *gern*, comp. *lieber*, sup. *am liebsten*; willing, *bereitwillig*; to forgive, *vergeben*; the subject, *der Gegenstand*; I like to speak, *ich spreche gern*; to proceed, *kommen, hervorgehen*; to break, *zerbrechen*; the school-room, *das Schulzimmer*; in whatever, in *allem, was*; to guide, *leiten*; the honesty, *die Ehrlichkeit*; to deviate, *abweichen* (irr.); the path, *der Pfad*; the truth, *die Wahrheit*.

5.—THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

(Page 102, 103.)

Nothing of importance has happened. Have you seen any body whom I know? No; no one. I have spoken to some one on (*über*, acc.) the affair, but I am afraid it will not come to any thing. Trust no one who has deceived you. One is too often dissatisfied, when one cannot attain one's object; this is wrong; for one

cannot expect that one should succeed in every thing. One may think what one pleases, but neither say nor do what one pleases. I hear that several persons fell through the ice yesterday; can you tell me whether any one was drowned? No, no one; I myself was present. Let us go ourselves to see what can be done; for even our best friend could do nothing.

The importance, die Wichtigkeit; the affair, die Angelegenheit; I am afraid, ich fürchte; it does not come to any thing, es wird nichts daraus; to trust, trauen (gov. dat.); dissatisfied, mißvergnügt; to attain, erreichen; one's is to be expressed by the possessive pronoun; the object, der Zweck; I succeed in every thing, mir gelingt alles; I please, mir beliebt or gefällt; to fall, fallen (irr.); to be drowned, ertrinken (intrans. irr.); present, zugegen.

ON THE VERBS.

ON THE AUXILIARY VERBS OF TENSES, AND THE REGULAR TRANSITIVE VERBS.

(Page 103—117.)

Had you an opportunity of seeing him yesterday? Were you present when he told the story? Did he become a merchant or a broker when he was twenty-one years old? People do not always praise those who deserve praise. Envy often misleads them to hate those whom they ought to love. This is a clear proof that the heart of man is polluted by sin. Boys, you will be punished if you are idle and naughty. We have had no fine weather this winter. It has been mild enough; but we have reason to complain of (über, acc.) too much rain. I hope it will soon improve. I am always pleased when I hear of (von, dat.) a good action. We are not always loved by (von, dat.) men when we speak the truth and act sincerely. How would you have

acted, if you had been in (an, dat.) my situation? I should not have punished him, but should have sent him away immediately. The book which you sought, has been laid on (auf, acc.) the table without my knowledge. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble to find it. Your uncle and I have been quite wet. If you had married him, you would have had a tyrant instead of (anstatt, gen.) a husband.

The opportunity, die Gelegenheit; the broker, der Mäkler; people, die Menschen; to deserve, verdienen; envy, der Neid; to mislead, verleiten; the proof, der Beweis; to pollute, beflecken; to punish, bestrafen; idle, träge; naughty, unartig; the reason, die Ursache; to complain, klagen; to improve, besser werden; pleased, vergnügt; to act, handeln; sincerely, aufrichtig; the situation, die Stelle; to send away, wegschicken; immediately, sogleich; without, ohne (acc.); knowledge, Wissen; I am sorry, es thut mir leid; the trouble, die Mühe; to marry, heirathen; the tyrant, der Tyrann.

Have patience and be indulgent. Let us be grateful to those who assist us and are kind to (gegen, acc.) us. Watch and pray that ye may not fall into temptation. Let love be without dissimulation. Bless them who persecute you; bless and curse not. Shall I not have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow? If France were as rich as England, would it not be the first country in the world? My friend has sold his horse; but he will buy a better one. We were playing when we were fetched. I cannot come now, for I am writing a letter which I wish to finish as soon as possible. The days have grown much longer since I was here. Many an innocent man has been persecuted from (aus, dat.) malice and hatred. Recourse must be had to another expedient. Let us go into the garden and gather the apples which we can find. Can you tell me where the gentleman has studied? I believe at (zu) Oxford. Our pre-

sent king has reigned four years. How are you, my dear friend? I hope you are getting better every day.

Indulgent, nachgiebig; to watch, wachen; to pray, beten; the temptation, die Anfechtung; let love be, (say, the love be); the dissimulation, die Verstellung; to bless, segnen; to persecute, verfolgen; to curse, fluchen; as rich as, so reich als; the country, das Land; to fetch, holen; to grow long, lang werden; since, seitdem; innocent, unschuldig; the malice, die Bosheit; to have recourse, Zuflucht nehmen (irr.); the expedient, das Mittel; to gather, auflesen; present, jetzt; to get better, besser werden.

ON THE AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

(Page 118—126.)

He may say what he pleases, I will not listen to (auf, acc.) him. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Can that boy write? We dare not invite him. We must not offend her. I let him work two hours every day. I do not like to go out; for it might rain. He maintains that he has actually bought the house. I admit that you are right and I am wrong. You might do me that favor without trouble. May I see what you are doing? He must be a bad man, if he could do such a thing. Let me do it. I have never liked to be in the company of proud people, and hope I never shall like it. I have not yet been able to do for you what I promised you yesterday. I know I ought to have done it.

I please, mir gefällt; to listen, hören; to invite, einladen; to offend, beleidigen; to maintain, see wollen; actually, wirklich; to admit, see sollen; I am right, ich habe recht; wrong, unredt; the favor, der Gefallen; such a thing, so etwas; to promise, versprechen.

We have not been allowed to go out. May I ask, why not? I will let you know to-morrow. Do you like these apples? No, I have never liked them. Have you wished to speak to him, but not been able to find

him? that is very strange. The king is said to come to town to-day or to-morrow, in order to open Parliament. It might, perhaps, be advisable, but I do not like to say any thing. We must not defend those who are in the wrong; even if they were our best friends. We have ordered the tailor to come, for our children must have new clothes. I should indeed like to see him, if I could; but where shall I find an opportunity? He ought to have spoken sooner; and I wish I had spoken sooner; then it might have been done.

To be allowed, dürfen; strange, sonderbar; to town, nach der Stadt; Parliament, das Parlament; perhaps, vielleicht; not any thing, nichts; to defend, vertheidigen; to be in the wrong, unrecht haben; even, selbst; the tailor, der Schneider; clothes, Kleider; indeed, wohl; sooner, früher; I wish, ich wollte; then, alsdann.

Should the weather be fine to-morrow, you may expect me at (um, acc.) eleven o'clock. The boys have not been able to say their lesson. He has had a beautiful garden laid out behind (hinter, dat.) his new house. He advises me to do the same; but I leave that alone. This cannot be done without great expense. My sister has been obliged to have one of her teeth drawn. We are to be there at ten o'clock. Which of the boys is to go: John or Henry? Let me go. I must have my hair cut. He is said to be an upright man; I am inclined to doubt it. I see you are crying; what is the meaning of these tears? He speaks of subjects which cannot be comprehended. My friend requested me to detain the thief, but I let him go.

To expect, erwarten; the lesson, die Aufgabe; to lay out, anlegen (irr.); to advise, ratthen (irr. gov. dat.); to leave alone, bleiben lassen; the expense, die Kosten, (plur.); the tooth, der Zahn; to draw, ausziehen; say, to herself a tooth; John, Johann; the hair, die Haare; say, to myself the hair; upright,

aufſichtig; to doubt, bezweifeln; the tears, die Thränen; the subject, der Gegenſtand; to comprehend, begreifen (irr.); to request, bitten (irr.); to detain, halten (irr.).

ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

(Page 126—140.)

They were talking whilst I was writing. The beggar asked me for (um, acc.) money, but I gave him bread. Christ did not sin; neither was guile found in his mouth. When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not. My friend took possession of (von, dat.) his new house yesterday. I have been sitting here all day, but I have eaten nothing, and drunk very little. Give (thou) him some money for me. Has she brought her work with her? I wish that he would bring me good accounts of (von, dat.) my father. Step (thou) hither. My sister bore her sufferings patiently, but I must say, she suffered very much. He sat on a chair, and I stood near him; he lifted up his eyes suddenly to (gen, acc.) heaven, and expired. He advises me to go out; but it begins to rain. I held him by (bei, dat.) the arm, but he escaped from me. This man eats very little. We went to a ball last night, but we did not stay long. Have you seen the man to whom I have given the money? Our physician gives us great hopes; he sees no danger. I have written two letters to (an, acc.) him, but have not yet received an answer. As soon as they saw us, they ran away. When your brother was in London, I offered him my services.

To talk, ſprechen (irr.); whilst, während; the beggar, der Bettler; to ask, bitten; neither, noch; guile, Betrug; to revile, ſchelten; to suffer, leiden; possession, Beſiß; to sit, ſitzen; I bring with me, ich bringe mit; the work, die Arbeit; I wish, ich wollte; the account, die Nachricht; to step, treten; hither, hierher; to bear, tragen; near, nahe bei; to lift up, aufheben;

suddenly, plötzlich; to expire, den Geist aufgeben; to hold, halten; to escape, entlaufen (gov. dat.); last night, gestern Abend; to stay, bleiben; the physician, der Arzt; to receive, erhalten; to run away, fortlaufen; to offer, anbieten; the service, der Dienst.

ON THE INTRANSITIVE OR NEUTER VERBS.

(Page 140—145.)

How did you sleep last night? I slept pretty well; for I was tired when I went to bed; I had worked very hard. The apostle Paul says: I have fought a good fight. Why do you stand the whole day idle? We sat round (um, acc.) the table. We lay those things which lie; but we place those things which stand. We seat ourselves when we wish to sit. The book lies on (auf, dat.) the table; for I put it on it. The boy sits on the chair; his mother put him on it. The candlestick stands on the table; the servant put it on it. We were playing chess the whole evening, and when we left off, we found that we had become quite stiff by sitting. I am quite sure that this man will become ill by drinking too much. I wanted some exercise; I have, therefore, taken a ride. His manners have degenerated since he has become rich. Nothing of importance has happened. Many a family has grown poor, because the father would not work. My son has almost recovered from his illness; and all unfavorable symptoms have disappeared. The man has leaped out of (aus, dat.) the window in the third story, without (ohne, requires the inf. with zu) hurting himself; his leg, however, is swollen. We have walked to town.

Pretty, ziemlich; the apostle, der Apostel; Paul, Paulus; to fight, kämpfen; the fight, der Kampf; idle, müßig; to lay, legen; to lie, liegen (irr.); to place, stellen; to seat, setzen; the candlestick, der Leuchter; the servant, die Magd; chess, Schach;

to leave off, aufhören; to become stiff by sitting, sich steif sitzen; to want, nöthig haben; the exercise, die Bewegung; to take a ride, reiten (irr.); the manners, die Sitten; to degenerate, ausarten; to grow, werden; almost, beinahe; to recover, genesen; the illness, die Krankheit; unfavorable, ungünstig; the symptom, das Zeichen; to disappear, verschwinden (irr.); to leap, springen (irr.); the story, das Stöckwerk; to hurt, verletzen; however, jedoch; to walk, gehen (irr.).

ON THE REFLECTIVE VERBS.

(Page 145—148.)

Madam, how do you find yourself? I rejoice to see you; for I longed for (nach, dat.) a conversation with you. He has resigned all his privileges, and done a deed of which he is not ashamed. The rich man should not boast of his riches, nor a strong man of his strength, nor the wise man of his wisdom. I flatter myself with the hope of seeing you soon. We have resolved not to go to the ball, for we are afraid of (vor, dat.) the weather; but we rely on (auf, acc.) the kindness of our friends, and hope that they will excuse us. My dear friend, you are very much mistaken, if you imagine that this man thinks of (von, dat.) you as he speaks. If you would venture to consider yourself his equal, he would soon show you by (durch, acc.) his behaviour, that you must not presume so much. Has the key been found which I lost yesterday? Do you think that this can be done? No, it cannot be done.

To rejoice, sich freuen; I long, mich verlangen; to resign, sich begeben (gov. gen.); the deed, die That; I am ashamed, ich schäme mich (gov. gen.); the rich man, der Reiche; adjective used substantively; to boast, sich rühmen (gov. gen.); I resolve, ich entschliefse mich; to be afraid, sich fürchten; to rely, sich verlassen; to excuse, entschuldigen; to be mistaken, sich irren; to imagine, sich einbilden; to venture, sich unterstehen; to

consider, halten; his equal, ihm gleich; the behaviour, das Betragen; to presume, sich anmaßen; or sich herausnehmen; the key, der Schlüssel.

ON THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

(Page 148—150.)

Is it raining? not at present; but I think it will soon rain. It has snowed the whole night; and it freezes now very hard. I gave the poor boy a piece of bread, for he was very hungry: and I shudder when I think how many there are who cannot get bread. How many times has it thundered? It does not seem to me that he will succeed in this work. Nothing of importance has happened since I saw you. There are streets in London which are a mile long. It is the question, whether it is worth while to spend so much money for so little pleasure.

At present, jetzt; hard, stark; the piece, das Stück; I am hungry, mich hungert; I shudder, mich schaudert; how many, wie viele; to get, bekommen; I succeed in this work, mir gelingt diese Arbeit; it is worth while, es ist der Mühe werth; to spend, ausgeben.

ON THE COMPOUND VERBS.

(Page 150—162.)

1st CLASS.

Will you kindly assist me in my distress? At (um, acc.) what time did the sun rise this morning? I should have stayed away, had I known that I should be recalled so soon. Open the door, if you please, and let the fire go out, to cool the room a little. Follow after me, saith our Saviour. I have begun my work, but I cannot now continue it. Knock, and it shall be opened unto you. He communicated the account to me,

but he refused to communicate it to others. Will you take me with you, when you go to Germany?

The distress, die Noth; to stay away, wegbleiben (irr.); to recall, zurückrufen; to open, aufmachen; to cool, abkühlen; to follow after, nachfolgen (gov. dat.); the Saviour, der Heiland; to continue, fortsetzen; to knock, anknöpfen; to open, aufthun; to refuse, sich weigern; I take with me, ich nehme mit.

2nd CLASS.

I wished to persuade him to follow my advice; but I troubled myself in vain. Love cannot be obtained by compulsion. Many persons who have lost their money by gambling, or spent it in drinking, have become beggars. Never neglect what you have to do. He who misleads an innocent boy, commits a great crime. The army destroyed the whole town, but the soldiers did not profane the temples of the Lord. His conduct cannot be misinterpreted; it has always displeased me. You receive this letter from (aus, dat.) the hand of a dear friend whom I strongly recommend to you.

To persuade, bereben; the advice, der Rath; to trouble, betrüben; in vain, vergebens; to obtain by compulsion, erzwingen (irr.); to lose by gambling, verspielen; to spend in drinking, vertrinken (irr.); to neglect, versäumen; to mislead, verführen; to commit, begehen (irr.); the crime, das Verbrechen; the soldier, der Soldat; to profane, entheiligen; the conduct, die Aufführung; strongly, stark; to recommend, empfehlen (irr.).

3rd CLASS.

Miss Slee has translated Alcuin's life. A whole regiment of infantry went over to the enemy. What is my sister doing? She is changing her dress; for she wishes to go out. I thought she had changed her dress an hour ago. My little bird had flown away, but I have fetched it back. The enemy resisted them a long time,

but at last they forced through. I have twice repeated what I said, and I shall not repeat it a third time. This man has wasted a large fortune.

To translate, *übersetzen*; a regiment of infantry, *ein Regiment Fußvolk*; to do, *machen*; I change my dress, *ich kleide mich um*; to fly away, *wegfliegen* (*irr.*); to resist, *widerstehen* (*gov. dat.*); at last, *zuletzt*; a third time, *zum dritten Male*; to waste, *durchbringen* (*irr.*); the fortune, *das Vermögen*.

4th CLASS.

He foretold me all that has happened, and I acknowledge his kindness; for he entrusted a secret to me which has been very useful to me. Let us follow the example of our Saviour; let us go about and do good. The boy stood on (*auf, dat.*) a high wall; I requested him not to jump down; but he said, "If I do not jump down, I shall be seen." Go out for (*auf, acc.*) a minute, if you please; I shall call you in again. We have reserved to ourselves the pleasure of showing you our new house, as soon as it shall be quite finished. Why have you selected me for (*zu, dat.*) the object of your envy and hatred?

To foretell, *vorhersagen*; to acknowledge, *anerkennen*; to entrust, *anvertrauen*; the secret, *das Geheimniß*; to follow, *folgen* (*gov. dat.*); to go about, *umhergehen*; to request, *bitten*; to reserve, *vorbehalten*; it is finished, *es ist fertig*; to select, *auswählen*; the object, *der Gegenstand*; the envy, *der Neid*; the hatred, *der Haß*.

5th CLASS.

The plan which we had made has completely miscarried. Have you breakfasted? Yes, we breakfast at eight o'clock. By (*durch, acc.*) the law no flesh is justified, although the law can acquit a person of (*von, dat.*) a crime. I have executed your order as well as I could.

The plan, der Plan; completely, gänzlich; to miscarry, fehlschlagen; the law, das Gesetz; the order, der Befehl; as well as, so gut als.

ON THE ADVERBS.

(Page 163—172.)

Where are my shoes? They are here. Have you seen our friend lately? Yes, I saw him yesterday; and I hope I shall see him again very soon. This girl writes well when she takes pains. Let us always act prudently and uprightly, then we need not be afraid of (vor, dat.) truly good men. The best oranges grow, as is well known, in Spain. I find this picture incomparably beautiful. I intend to deliver some lectures at (in, dat.) a public institution gratis. At present we are incessantly troubled by beggars. An oldish and sickly gentleman called on me this morning, but, unfortunately, I was not at home. If we have given a promise, let us faithfully keep it; otherwise we shall certainly lose our good name. He is by no means so poor as he constantly pretends to be. It is quite in vain to talk to this man; for he will never listen to you. Shall I try to get the book? By all means.

Lately, kürzlich; I take pains, ich gebe mir Mühe; prudently, flug; then, alsdann; to need, brauchen; I am afraid, ich fürchte mich; truly, wahrhaft; the orange, die Apfelsine; Spain, Spanien; incomparably, unvergleichlich; I intend, ich habe vor, or ich bin Willens; to deliver, halten; the lecture, die Vorlesung; the institution, die Anstalt; gratis, unentgeltlich; to trouble, plagen; the gentleman, der Herr; I call on him, ich spreche bei ihm vor; unfortunately, unglücklichster Weise; the promise, das Versprechen; to keep, halten; constantly, beständig; I pretend to be, ich stelle mich; to listen, hören; to you, auf einen, the accus. of the indef. pers. pronoun, man; to try, versuchen; to get, bekommen.

This boy writes best. This vessel sails quicker than that; but that sails quickest. The house of my friend is most splendidly furnished. My curiosity was stretched to the utmost. He showed himself extremely friendly towards me. The price of all these books amounts to (auf, acc.) ten shillings at most; and I shall send them to your house to-morrow at the latest. Mrs. N. sends her best compliments to you. The days grow perceptibly longer. I like to go out in fine weather; but to-day I would rather stay at home. This picture I find less beautiful than that. I did not see you before; where did you come from? His Majesty, the king, has most graciously received our petitions. I do not know what change has taken place in this gentleman; formerly he was always extremely polite; now he hardly speaks to me.

The vessel, das Schiff; quick, schnell; splendidly, prächtig; the curiosity, die Neugierde; to stretch, spannen; to the utmost, aufs höchste; to show, beweisen (irr.); to amount, sich belaufen; at most, höchstens; I send my best compliments to you, ich lasse mich Ihnen bestens empfehlen; to grow, werden; I like to go out, ich gehe gern aus; rather, lieber; before, vorher; see the difference between vorher and vorher; the petition, die Bittschrift; to take place, statt finden; polite, höflich.

When did you return from your journey? only the day before yesterday, and I should have liked to stay another week in (auf, dat.) the country. How many cups of coffee have you given the child? as many as three. Why did you give him so much? I told you to give him only two. That is, indeed, an impudent man; to-day he asserts something, and even to-morrow he will assert the contrary. I am most happy to see you, Sir, pray take a seat. Did you receive the books which I sent you? I received only two, and not till yesterday. Only two? No. Perhaps you can tell me how our good friend is? He is quite well: You are well also, I hope.

To return, zurückkommen; only, not till, erst; only, *i. e.* no more, nur; another, noch eine; as many as, schon; indeed, in der That; even, schon; the contrary, das Gegenteil; to take a seat, Platz nehmen; I hope, doch; doch, in this signification as well as in that of pray, always stands after the verb.

ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

(Page 172—199.)

THE GENITIVE CASE.

We live, at present, on this side of the river. I have to inform you that I bought the book instead of the picture. The prisoners escaped by means of the darkness of the night. I have spoken to him concerning the house during your absence. Notwithstanding his illness, he is always cheerful. For his sisters' sake he will not associate with this man. Those who have no talent, frequently become great and learned by dint of diligence and perseverance.

To inform, benachrichtigen; the picture, das Gemälde; the prisoners, die Gefangenen; to escape, entweichen; the darkness, die Dunkelheit; cheerful, munter; the absence, die Abwesenheit; to associate, umgehen; the talent, das Talent; the diligence, der Fleiß; the perseverance, die Ausdauer.

THE DATIVE CASE.

Will you go with me to (nach, dat.) church? With pleasure; but when we come from (aus, dat.) church, I wish to go to my friend to see how he is; he was dangerously ill a few days ago; but he is now out of danger. To-morrow I expect the return of a dear friend, who lived three years with me; I intend to go to meet him. Did you find your brother at home?

No; he was gone out. His servant, however, told me that he would soon come home. I therefore waited for (auf, acc.) him; and when he came and found me in his room, he was almost beside himself for (vor) joy. Did you speak to my cousin yesterday? Yes, I had a great wish to speak to him concerning several things; for I had not seen him since the death of his father.

A few days ago, vor ein Paar Tagen, or vor einigen Tagen; to expect, erwarten; I intend, ich bin Willens, or ich gedenke; to go to meet, entgegen gehen; I come home, ich komme nach Hause; the room, das Zimmer; almost, beinahe; the cousin, der Vetter; the death, der Tod.

John, go to my tailor, and tell him to come to me to-morrow at (um, acc.) ten o'clock. But if he does not come at (zu, dat.) the appointed hour, he must not expect to find me at home. To-night I expect my uncle together with my two cousins; and I hope they will stay a couple of hours with me. My youngest cousin cannot come; she has not yet recovered from her illness; but according to the opinion of her physician, she will be well in a few days. In the course of this summer, I intend to go to Germany. I hope you will pay me a visit on your return. He has taken a house opposite the new church. Where do you come from? I come from Constantinople. A good end generally depends on (von, dat.) a good beginning.

John, Johann; to tell, sagen; say, tell him that he come; appointed, bestimmt; to-night, diesen Abend; together with, nebst; the cousin (female), Nichte, or Cousine; to stay, bleiben (irr.); a couple of hours, ein Paar Stunden; to recover, genesen (irr.) int. verb requires seyn; the physician, der Arzt; the course, der Lauf; to pay a visit, einen Besuch abstatten; the return, die Zurückkunft; to take, miethen; generally, gewöhnlich; the beginning, der Anfang.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

We ought not to live for ourselves only, but also for others. He who is unkind towards a fellow-creature, acts against God's holy precepts. At what time do you generally go to bed? at eleven. We dine at two, we take tea at six, and supper at nine o'clock. Through this man I have lost much money; and I consider him as (für) an impostor. We travelled all the night through; but it was very cold towards morning. Last night I saw two men who walked several times round my house; but I did not concern myself about them. My friend applied for (um) a situation; but he was too young by eight months. Will you have the goodness to do this little business for me? Without (ohne, acc.) the gospel no man can become acquainted with the will of God, his Creator and Redeemer. Do not go out without me.

Unkind, unfreundlich; a fellow-creature, ein Nebenmensch; to act, handeln; to dine, zu Mittag essen; to take tea, Thee trinken; to take supper, zu Abend essen; to consider, halten; to walk, gehen; several times, mehrere Male; I concern myself, ich be-
 kümmern mich; to apply, anhalten (irr.); the business, das Geschäft; the gospel, das Evangelium; acquainted, bekannt; the creator, der Schöpfer; the redeemer, der Erlöser.

THE DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES.

Will you have the goodness to walk into the other room? You will find an interesting book on the table. Who laid it on the table? Many people are rich in (an) money, but poor in everlasting riches. They are generally proud of (auf) their riches, and think of (an) nothing more than of their money. We have lived many years in town; but we shall move into (auf) the country. At (bei dem) supper I sat between two very pleasant ladies; one of them let her fork fall under the table.

We rely on your promise to lend us now and then a newspaper for (auf) an hour. I have spoken to my friend on the subject; but he does not know in what manner he can defend you from (gegen) the attack of your enemies.

Interesting, unterhaltend; everlasting, ewig dauernd; proud, stolz; to move, ziehen; to sit, sitzen; pleasant, angenehm; I rely, ich verlasse mich; now and then, dann und wann; the newspaper, die Zeitung; the subject, der Gegenstand; the manner, die Weise; to defend, vertheidigen; the attack, der Angriff.

Whilst we were walking in the park, he gave me a description of his journey; but I do not believe in (an) the truth of his statement. My children are at present at (in der) school: but I expect them in a few minutes. Are you going to the ball? No, I cannot go. I was lost in thought, when I accepted the invitation. Do not think any more of (an) your misfortunes; confide in (auf) God and his assistance, He will soon place you in better circumstances. I shall do it at your command, and be prepared for (auf) the worst. Although I find myself in an unpleasant situation, I doubt not of (an) the advantage which you expect from it.

Whilst, während; to walk, spazieren; the description, die Beschreibung; the truth, die Wahrheit; the statement, die Angabe; to be lost in thought, in Gedanken seyn; the invitation, die Einladung; the misfortune, das Unglück, plur. Unglücksfälle; to confide, vertrauen; to place, versetzen; I am prepared, ich bin gefaßt; to doubt, zweifeln; the advantage, der Vortheil.

My sister grieves at (über) the loss of her child, and I do not wonder at it; but she never complains of (über) the ways of Providence. Take all my linen that I shall want on (auf) my journey, and put it into my trunk. Ovid, the Latin poet, died in the seventeenth year of our Lord, at Tomi, near Varna, on the Western

coast of the Black Sea. Never laugh at (über) the misfortunes of poor people; always rejoice at (über) the good fortune which befalls thy neighbour. I cannot suffer this poor man to die of (vor) hunger.

To grieve, sich grämen; the loss, der Verlust; to wonder, sich wundern; to complain, klagen; the Providence, die Vorsehung; the linen, die Leinwand; to want, gebrauchen; the trunk, der Koffer; Latin, Lateinisch; near, nahe bei; Western, westlich; the Black Sea, das schwarze Meer; to rejoice, sich freuen; the good fortune, das Glück; to befall, zu Theil werden; I suffer to die, ich lasse sterben.

ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

(Page 200—217.)

When he had done speaking, he fell asleep. We had no sooner come home than it began to rain. According as we manage our studies, we become wise. After you were gone, I began to write. You must stay at home, since you are not well. I love you, because you behave well. He is as tall as his sister. Whenever I go to London, I meet him in the streets. If you do it, you will be punished. Our father punishes and rewards us, according as we deserve it. Tell me sincerely whether he did it or not. Take that money to your mother, that (damit) she may pay the baker. You will never be respected, unless you abandon your bad company. I will not lend you the money, unless you promise me to return it as soon as possible. Many people are not happy, although they are rich. I shall not go out to-day, unless you go with me.

I have done speaking, ich habe ausgerebet; to fall asleep, einschlafen; no sooner, kaum; according as, je nachdem; to manage, treiben; to behave, sich betragen (irr.); tall, groß; to

meet, treffen; to punish, bestrafen; to reward, belohnen; to deserve, verdienen; sincerely, aufrichtig; to take, bringen; to pay, bezahlen; to respect, achten; unless, wenn—nicht; the company, die Gesellschaft; to promise, versprechen (irr.); to return, wiedererstatteten.

Do you wish me to pay the money for you? Do you believe him to be honest and upright? Many persons read nothing but the newspapers. As the weather is cold, I hope it will not rain to-day, and I hope so, because I wish to go out; for I have promised my sister to pay her a visit, if the weather were fine. When I walked through the streets, I saw a gentleman who greeted me; I did not, however, venture to address him, since I did not know whether he was the person for whom I took him. The richer and the more ignorant a man is, the prouder and the more conceited he generally is. In God's eyes, however, a man is the greater, the humbler he is. Such a conduct is neither proper nor right. He acts either from (aus) ignorance or malice. I have frequently admonished him to alter his conduct; nevertheless he will not do it; and although he has several times returned my kindness with rudeness; yet I continue to be his friend.

Do you wish me to pay; say, do you wish that I pay; see das, and page 253, note 2; honest, ehrlich; upright, aufrichtig; nothing but, nichts als; to pay a visit, einen Besuch abstaten; to greet, grüßen; to venture, wagen; to address, anreden; to take, halten (irr.); the—the, je—desto; conceited, eingeblödet; humble, demüthig; the conduct, die Aufführung; proper, schicklich; the malice, die Bosheit; to alter, ändern; to return, erwidern; the rudeness, die Grobheit; to continue, fortfahren (irr.).

He will be wiser than I, and yet I am his master. Many persons endeavor to become rich, yet they do not succeed, because they spend too much money. Both I

and my sister were present when the accident took place; but no sooner had we seen what had happened, than we went away. I have not only seen him, but also spoken to him. Although he has declined my request, yet he promises to do for me what he can. Have you received any letter from (aus) India since I had the pleasure of seeing you? We received two the day before yesterday after having waited a fortnight in vain. Had the wind been more favorable, we should have had them sooner. I shall never do any thing against my conscience, but rather expose myself to the reproaches of others; for, however much we may be blamed by men, yet we have peace within (in) ourselves, when our conscience acquits us. Did you say nothing else but this? and when did you say it? When we inquire after the causes, why many persons become poor, we find that the principal one is idleness.

To endeavor, sich bemühen; I succeed, es gelingt mir; to spend, vergehren; the accident, das Unglück; to decline, abschlagen; India, Indien; after, say, after we had waited; a fortnight, vierzehn Tage; favorable, günstig; sooner, früher; anything, etwas; the conscience, das Gewissen; rather, lieber; to expose, aussetzen; the reproach, der Vorwurf; however much, wie sehr auch; to acquit, freisprechen; nothing else, sonst nichts; to inquire, fragen; the principal one, die vornehmste; the idleness, der Müßiggang.

He is indeed a poor man, yet he is an honest man, and deserves to be highly esteemed. How can you say that you ever heard this statement from (aus) my mouth? Whenever my husband wrote his letters, he asked me whether I had anything to communicate to his friends. However this circumstance may be, I can tell you that I will no longer listen to his advice. He does not deserve praise; he rather deserves blame. Our friend has invited me as well as you. He has not

attained his object ; however, he has promoted our good cause. At length, my dear friend, I have received your letter, and truly, I am much obliged to you for it. I rely upon your accepting my little book which I shall send you to-morrow. I have requested him to assist you ; but he will not do it. As he is so obstinate, I think we must endeavor to compel him. Pray, give me your opinion. Certainly not ! It was not I who did it ; but you. Come at six o'clock, and, if possible, I shall go with you.

To deserve, verdienen ; to esteem, achten ; the statement, die Angabe ; to communicate, mittheilen ; the advice, der Rath ; rather, vielmehr ; to attain, erreichen ; the object, der Zweck ; to promote, befördern ; the cause, die Sache ; I rely, ich verlasse mich ; see the conjunction, daß ; obstinate, halsstarrig ; to endeavor, suchen ; to compel, zwingen ; pray, doch ; always stands after the subject and the verb ; I give my opinion, ich sage meine Meinung ; certainly not, nicht doch.

SYNTAX.

ON THE ARTICLES.

(Page 218—222.)

Iron and copper are more useful than gold and silver. Poor John has lost his book, which contains the life of the great Nelson. I wish to make a journey through the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Turkey. I send you a small parcel ; and the bearer of it will inform you how we are. Christ says : " In my father's house are many mansions." I admire the learning, piety, and sincerity of this man. Those who wish to study history, ought to begin with ancient history ;

and the most learned and instructive work on (über) ancient history, is Schlosser's, Professor of History in (an) the University of Heidelberg. As human life is not only short, but also exposed to many dangers, I hope Providence will preserve the life of this dear man, that he may finish his classical work.

The copper, das Kupfer; to contain, enthalten; to inform, benachrichtigen; the mansion, die Wohnung; the learning, die Gelehrsamkeit; the piety, die Frömmigkeit; the sincerity, die Aufrichtigkeit; to study, studiren; instructive, lehrreich; to expose, aussetzen; the danger, die Gefahr; the Providence, die Vorsehung; to preserve, erhalten; to finish, beendigen; classical, classisch.

As (wie) children admire all that glitters, though it has no real value, so grown up persons who have been superficially educated, admire the beautiful language of a book, although the contents are of little value. Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth. Vice, sooner or later, brings misery. Deceit discovers a little mind. The greater part of Christendom celebrates the high festivals, which place, as it were, historically, the principal doctrines of Christianity before our eyes. Nothing is more pleasant in spring than to hear the song of birds. These two ladies wish to have German lessons twice a week. My dear friend C. was for many years a merchant; but love of (zu) his Saviour induced him to become a preacher of the Gospel. May God bless him and his labors!

To admire, bewundern; to glitter, glänzen; real, wirklich; grown up, erwachsen; superficially, oberflächlich; to educate, erziehen (irr.); the language, die Sprache; the modesty, die Bescheidenheit; the chief ornament, die Hauptzierde; youth, die Jugend; the misery, das Elend; the deceit, der Betrug; to discover, verrathen (irr.); the mind, der Geist; to celebrate, feiern; the festival, das Fest; as it were, gleichsam; lessons,

either, Unterricht (sing.) ; or Stunden (plur.) ; for many years, viele Jahre ; to induce, bewegen (irr.) ; the preacher, der Prediger.

ON THE USE OF THE CASES.

(Page 222—240.)

THE NOMINATIVE.

Our reputation, virtue, and happiness, greatly depend on (von) the choice of our companions. Have you read the history of Charles the Fifth, which our friend, the learned historian, recommended to you ? Go and tell my son that he may go out. Some virtues are called cardinal virtues because the others hinge on them. His son, who is called the little Edward, is a naughty boy, and if he continues such, he will become good for nothing. Our neighbours had company last night ; and there was much dancing and playing.

The reputation, der Ruf ; the happiness, die Glückseligkeit ; greatly, großentheils ; to depend, abhängen ; the choice, die Wahl ; the companion, der Gefährte ; the cardinal virtue, die Cardinal-Tugend ; to hinge, beruhen ; naughty, unartig ; to continue, bleiben ; such, so ; a good for nothing, ein Taugenichts.

THE GENITIVE.

The eloquence of the preacher is much admired by (von) the friends of the Gospel. The streets of Paris are not so beautiful as those of London. I have two children, one six, the other eight years old. He is by birth a German, but he has lived many years in this country. Steel pens are at present much used. On the sixth of May, I shall make a journey of ten miles, to see a gentleman of high rank, who is a Frenchman by birth, and the father of ten children. He who is

unmindful of his domestic duties, and does not take care of (für) his children, is an enemy to his family and his country; and is guilty of great sins, the consequence of which he cannot possibly foresee. When nothing but fear of punishment prevents us from acting wrong, we are guilty in the eyes of God, though no human being should accuse us of sin.

The eloquence, die Beredsamkeit; steel pens, Febern von Stahl; unmindful, uneingedenk; domestic, häuslich; to take care, Sorge tragen (irr.); the consequence, die Folge; possibly, möglicher Weise; to foresee, vorhersehen; to prevent, abhalten (irr.); from acting, see Grammar, daß, p. 203 and p. 253, Note 3; though, wenn gleich; to accuse, beschuldigen.

Those who commit suicide, must be very tired of their lives. A servant has robbed my friend of his gold watch; but to save himself the trouble of appearing in a court of justice, he has dismissed him from his service, without accusing him of the theft. I am of opinion that he ought to have endeavored to convince him of his crime. Let us never do any thing in secret, of which we must be ashamed if it became known. We have nothing of which we can boast. When do you wish to have your lessons? in the evening or in the morning? I must have them in the evening, for I am unfortunately engaged in the morning. Never has he, to my knowledge, made use of improper means to enjoy the confidence of his master.

To commit, begehen; the suicide, der Selbstmord; the gold watch, die goldene Uhr; to save, überheben; the court of justice, der Gerichtshof; the theft, der Diebstahl; to endeavor, sich bemühen; in secret, im geheimen; known, bekannt; unfortunately, unglücklicher Weise; engaged, beschäftigt; to make use, sich bedienen; improper, ungebührlich; to enjoy, sich erfreuen; the master, der Herr.

THE DATIVE.

We shall go into the garden, if it is not disagreeable to you. It cannot be unknown to you, that it is impossible for me to grant him his request. This is a circumstance well known to me; but I advise you not to speak of it to others; for it might become injurious to many. Show me your drawings, and I will show you my paintings. It would give me pleasure to do so (es), but it is, at present, not possible for me. I have lent them to my friend, who wished to see them. I shall read this letter to you, if you will listen to me. We met the old man this morning in the street; I advised him to go to you, but he would not answer me: he will never learn to be thankful to those who advise him well. To a kind-hearted man, it is a pleasant duty to assist his neighbour. The pleasures peculiar to the study of the Gospels, are no where else to be found.

To grant, gewähren; the drawing, die Zeichnung; the painting, das Gemälde; to lend, leihen (irr.); to read to, vorlesen; to listen to, zuhören; to meet, begegnen; kind-hearted, gutherzig; the neighbour, der Nächste; the pleasure, die Freude; peculiar, eigenthümlich; no where else, sonst nirgend; to be found, see Grammar, page 252, d.

To whom does this book belong? To me. I thought it belonged to your friend. No, I have bought it of him. If he had asked my advice, I should have dissuaded him from it. How do you like this dish? I like it well; but it never agrees with me; and I am sure it is injurious to health. I am afraid a great misfortune impends over my neighbour. I cannot conceive that it will be possible for him to escape the same. I am very sorry for it; and if I could assist him, I would do it with pleasure. The tailor has made me a coat which is

much too wide. What is the matter with you? My legs ache; I have wounded my finger; I am not well. I think you ought to send for a physician.

To buy of, abkaufen; I ask your advice, ich frage Sie um Rath; to dissuade from, abrathen (irr.); the dish, das Gericht; to agree with, bekommen; injurious, nachtheilig; to impend over, bevorstehen; I conceive, ich stelle mir vor; to escape, entgehen; the coat, der Rock; to ache, wehe thun; to wound, verwunden; to send for, holen lassen.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

My brother has lost a son who was seven years and nine months old, but I rejoice at (über) his faith, which consoles him, and gladdens his heart in his affliction. The book which I bought is not worth a shilling. I do not remember the person who recommended it to me. Our Saviour said to his disciples: "I have heartily longed to eat this passover with you before I die;" and knowing that all things were accomplished, he cried out: "I thirst." Will you go with me this afternoon to see the Zoological Garden? I would do it with pleasure, but I expect a friend every moment, and I do not know how many hours he will stay with (bei) me. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," is the command of thy Saviour, and if thou treatest any one of thy fellow-creatures as thy slave, thou committest a great sin, and I shall call thee no longer a Christian; for, the name of a Christian excepted, thou art worse than a Pagan.

To gladden, erfreuen; the affliction, die Trübsal; the passover, das Ostertamm; knowing, say: as he knew; all things, alles; accomplished, vollbracht; to cry out, ausrufen (irr.); Zoological, zoologisch; to stay, bleiben; the command, der Befehl; to treat, behandeln; no longer, nicht länger; worse, ärger; the pagan, der Heide.

ON THE VERB.

(Page 240—258.)

PERSONS AND NUMBERS.

Have you seen your cousin lately? He came yesterday to see me, but did not stay five minutes. If thou and Henry will assist John, I and William shall assist Edward. You are quite mistaken, you did it yourself; not I. You and your sister have received an invitation to dine at Mrs. N.'s; your sister cannot accept it; she requests you to write an answer, and sincerely hopes that you will go without her.

Lately, kürzlich; to come to see, besuchen; I am mistaken, ich irre mich; at Mrs. N.'s, bei Frau N.; to accept, annehmen; sincerely, aufrichtig.

THE TENSES.

When I received your letter, I was writing to (an) you. What are you doing? I am reading a very amusing book; you must read it; to-morrow I shall send it to you. Pray, do so. I shall be much obliged to you. How long have you lived in this country? About nine years. Were you ever in France, or on the Continent? No; but I intend to go to France, I shall set off to-morrow. I was on the point of going out, when it began to rain, and I found it advisable to stay at home. Why did you not come yesterday? We waited a long time for (auf) you. I have been writing letters all day.

To do, machen; amusing, unterhaltend; pray, do so, thun Sie es doch; about, ungefähr; to intend, Willens seyn; to set off, abreisen; to be on the point, in Begriff seyn; of going out, say: to go out; advisable, rathsam.

There are two boys at (an) the door; which of them

is to do the work? He was to come yesterday. I have the melancholy intelligence to communicate to you, that your father died on the ninth of May. My brother was with (bei) him when he died, and his letter convinces me that he did not suffer much. As soon as I can find time, I shall come to you and show you the letter. As soon as you will have finished your work, you may go out and play. Are you going to town? No; I am to attend a meeting in our village, and therefore I must stay at home.

Melancholy, traurig; the intelligence, die Nachricht; to convince, überzeugen; as soon as, so bald als; to finish, vollenden; to attend, beiwohnen; the meeting, die Versammlung; the village, das Dorf.

THE MOODS.

The Indicative.

I know that you are always willing to do me a favor and therefore I do not hesitate to tell you, that I want your assistance. If the report which I have heard is true, I have no more confidence in (zu) the man; and I fully believe that he has deceived me more than once. You say that you cannot do this work; but I believe that you are idle, and do not like to do it. A pear tree in my garden has been long in blossom.

Willing, bereitwillig; to do a favor, einen Gefallen thun or erzeigen; to hesitate, Bedenken tragen; to want, bedürftig seyn (gov. gen.); the report, das Gerücht; the confidence, das Zutrauen, say: no confidence more; I fully believe, ich glaube fest or gewiß; the pear tree, der Birnbaum; to be in blossom, blühen.

The Subjunctive.

My clerk told me yesterday that he could not get the money from the man, and that he would not go again to his house; for the man maintained that he wanted

the money to buy bread for his six children. I have heard that he has received a large sum of money from a friend. We had yesterday a small party of children; but as you told me that your children did not go out without their mother, we did not invite them. You had no reason to believe that we had forgotten them. When he found that he had made a mistake, he maintained that it was my fault, and even said that I had persuaded him to do it. I wish very much that thou mayest see the fruits of thy exertions. Before we undertake a work, we ought to consider whether we can accomplish it, that our labor may not be in vain.

The clerk, *der Schreiber*; to get, *bekommen*; to maintain, *behaupten*; to want, *nöthig haben*; the sum, *die Summe*; the party, *die Gesellschaft*; to invite, *einladen*; to forget, *vergeffen* (*irr.*); the mistake, *das Versehen*, or *der Fehler*; the fault, *die Schuld*; to persuade, *überreden*; very much, *recht sehr*; the exertion, *die Bemühung*; to consider, *bedenken*; to accomplish, *zu Stande bringen*; in vain, *vergeblich*.

Many a father of a family is looking out for (*nach*) work, by which he may provide his family with bread, and every one who has employment which supplies him and his family with bread, ought to be thankful. I forgot yesterday to ask my friend whether he had received your letter. Have you asked him whether he was willing to assist a poor man? I shall see him tomorrow, and I shall ask him, whether he will do it or not. If he says that he is not able to do much, I shall ask him how much he will give. I know that he will do more than we expect. May Heaven grant it! I wish that this poor man may be assisted, for he deserves it.

To look out, *sich umsehen* (*irr.*); to provide, *versorgen*; employment, *Beschäftigung*; I am able, *ich bin im Stande*; I am assisted, *mir wird geholfen*; to deserve, *verdienen*.

The Conditional.

If I had know this man, I should never have allowed him to come into my house. I could wish that he had never related the circumstance to me. Indeed, I should have been much happier. I cannot conceive how he could do it. In his situation I should not have done it. I can tell you that you would be much happier, if you could get rid of your pride and your envy, which induce you so often to offend others. Had I those books which you wish to read, it would give me great pleasure to lend them to you. How happy should we be, if we could but learn that all things work together for good to them that love God.

To allow, *erlauben*; to relate, *erzählen*; to conceive, *begreifen*; to get rid, *los werden* (gov. gen.); the envy, *der Neid*; to induce, *bewegen*; but, *nur*; all things, *alle Dinge*; to work together for good, *zum besten dienen*.

The Imperative.

Let us go out before it gets cold. William, go and fetch me a candle. Let him step in, if he wants to see me. Never do to another what is wrong. Tell me, my dear friend, whether you have been able to procure the horse for me; if so, let me know how much you have paid for it.

To get cold, *kalt werden*; a candle, *ein Licht*; I want to see, *ich wünschte zu sehen*; to procure, *verschaffen*.

The Infinitive—without zu.

To be honest is more advantageous than to deceive. To die is nothing; but to live and not to see is a great misfortune. I saw the thief coming, and I heard him say, that he would kill my dog, before he entered my house. My sister has learned to draw; but she is not

able to draw landscapes. You ought to teach your children first to read and then to write. We shall take a ride on horseback in the afternoon, as soon as my father comes down; he has laid himself down to sleep. I bade him twice to go away; but he continued standing in the same place, and looked at me in such a manner that he made me laugh. When our friends have helped us working, we ought to be grateful to them. I have never seen him dance. That I call boasting. Whenever this man comes to you, he does nothing but complain about (über) his misfortunes.

Advantageous, vorthailhaft; to kill, tödten; to enter a house, in ein Haus gehen; to draw, zeichnen; the landscape, die Landschaft; to come down, herunterkommen; to bid, heißen (irr.); to look at a person, jemand ansehen; to boast, prahlen.

With 3u.

Shall we have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow? I am sorry to say, that it is not in my power to come. I wish to come, for I am very desirous of becoming acquainted with your cousin. I hope, however, I shall soon have an opportunity of seeing him. If he were not ashamed of confessing the truth, he would say, that he did not begin to work before ten o'clock. It is to be regretted that this man is so idle. No one wishes to employ him though he is clever. I do not know what is to be done in this case; in fact, I have nothing to say to him. I have often advised him to be industrious; but he will not listen to my advice. We should not live for the purpose of eating, but eat for the purpose of living. People do much in order to get money.

I am sorry, es thut mir leid; desirous, begierig; I am ashamed, ich schäme mich; to regret, bedauern; idle, träge; to employ, Arbeit geben; clever, geschickt; the case, der Fall; in

fact, in der That; for the purpose of, um—zu; people, die Menschen or man.

I wish him to read the history of Charles the Fifth; for I know Robertson's style to be very correct. When you know a poor man to be honest and industrious, you ought to esteem him more highly than a rich man, who violates the duties of a Christian. Many persons are proud of having good children; but they forget that they are God's gift. If I knew that you had no money, I should not insist upon your paying me my debt. But without having some proofs of it, I cannot believe that you are so poor. I do not know what to do; I think I shall send bread and meat to his children, instead of giving him money. I am rejoiced at your son's having received such honors.

Him, see Grammar, page 253, Note 2; the style, die Schreibart; to violate, verlegen; proud, stolz; the gift, die Gabe; to insist, bestehen (irr.); the debt, die Schuld; the proof, der Beweis; rejoiced, erfreut; honors, Ehrenzeichen.

THE PARTICIPLES.

The Present.

Resolve rather to bear the disappointment of some flattering hopes, than to wander for ever in the paradise of fools. A dying man is generally tormented by alarming thoughts, if he does not listen to the consoling truths of the Gospel. We averted the misfortune which impended over us, by leaving the house in which we lived. The rising sun is a beautiful sight. Hearing that you are in want of a servant, I take the liberty of recommending one to you. Not finding my friend at Paris, I went to Bourdeaux. We are not always praised by men for doing good to others, but we may rely on God's approving our conduct. I am quite sure

of his having made the promise, although he denies it. Relying on his learning, he forgets the politeness which he owes to others. Having told their ridiculous story, they went off laughing.

I resolve, ich entschliesse mich; rather, lieber; the disappointment, die Bereitelung; for ever, auf immer; to torment, quälen; to avert, abwenden; to impend, drohen; by leaving, say: thereby, that we left; the sight, der Anblick; I rely, ich verasse mich; to approve, billigen; the conduct, das Betragen; to deny, leugnen; the learning, die Gelehrsamkeit; the politeness, die Höflichkeit; to owe, schuldig seyn; ridiculous, lächerlich; to go off, davongehen (irr.).

The Preterite and Future.

The life of every man is a continued chain of (von) incidents. The most honored man is not always the best man. The snow which fell last night is a foot deep. Suppose the story were true, would you blame me for having acted in this upright manner? My son came running to inform me that the much-loved son of his master was come home. I allow that he is a very learned and clever man; but he is not perfect. Protected by (von) an omnipotent God, we may go through this life without fear, if we do not depart from the right way. The problem to be solved has been communicated to all the students. It is a fact not to be denied, that no man has any claim to (auf) perfection. Surrounded with (von) so many bewildering paths, let us take the light of the Gospel for (zu) our guide.

Continued, fortlaufend; the incident, das Ereigniß; last night, vorige Nacht; suppose, gesetzt; for having, say: therefore that I acted; to run, laufen (irr.); to protect, beschützen; omnipotent, allmächtig; to depart, abweichen (irr.); the problem, die Aufgabe; to solve, lösen; the fact, die Thatsache; perfection, Vollkommenheit; to surround, umgeben; to bewilder, irre führen; the path, der Pfad.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

The contentious and quarrelsome are the bane of society. They seem destined to blast the small share of comfort which nature has here allotted to man. But they cannot disturb the peace of others more than they break their own. The hurricane rages first in their own bosom before it is let forth upon the world.

We never elevate our thoughts in (auf) a proper manner towards (zu) the Supreme Being, without returning to our own sphere with sentiments improved; and if, at any time, his greatness oppresses our thoughts, his moral perfections always afford relief.

We are too apt to be lifted up by (wegen) any little distinctions which we possess; and to fancy ourselves great only because there are others whom we consider as (für) less. But what is man with all his advantages and boasted powers, before the Eternal Father of Light?

The contentious, die Streitsüchtigen; the quarrelsome, die Zänkeischen; the bane, das Gift; I am destined, ich bin bestimmt; to blast, zerstören; to allot, zuerkennen; to break, vernichten; the hurricane, der Sturm; to rage, wüthen; to let forth, loslassen; to elevate, erheben; proper, gebührend; the Supreme Being, das höchste Wesen; the sphere, der Wirkungskreis; the greatness, die Größe; to oppress, niederdrücken; moral, moralisch, or sittlich; relief, Linderung; I am apt to be lifted up, ich bin geneigt mich zu erheben; I fancy myself, ich dünke mich; to consider, halten; to boast, rühmen.

When ostentation produces actions which conscience

ought to have dictated, such actions, however specious, have no claim to (auf) moral or religious praise. We know that good deeds, done merely to be seen of men, lose their reward with God.

How often have the despicable and the vile, by dexterously catching the favor of the multitude, soared upon the wings of popular applause, while the virtuous and the deserving have been either buried in obscurity, or obliged to encounter the attacks of unjust reproaches.

Constancy and steadiness are to be looked for from him only whose conduct is regulated by a sense of what is right, whose praise is not of (von) men, but of God, whose motive to discharge his duty is always the same.

The truly illustrious are they who did not court the praise of the world, but who performed the actions which deserved it.

The ostentation, die Prahlsucht; to produce, hervorbringen; to dictate, befehlen (irr.); however specious, wenn sie auch noch so scheinbar gut sind; merely, bloß; the despicable, die Verächtlichen; the vile, die Niederträchtigen; dexterously, auf eine geschickte Weise; to catch, erhaschen; to soar, sich erheben; the popular applause, der Beifall des Volks; the deserving, die Verdienstvollen; the obscurity, die Dunkelheit; to encounter, bekämpfen; the reproach, der Vorwurf; the constancy, die Beständigkeit; the steadiness, die Festigkeit; to look for, erwarten; to regulate, leiten; the sense, das Bewußtseyn; the motive, der Beweggrund; to discharge, erfüllen; truly, wahrhaft; to court, buhlen um; to perform, verrichten.

Walking uprightly, we walk surely, because we tread an even and open path. But he who turns aside from the straight road of duty, in order to gain applause, loses himself in an intricate labyrinth.

Some may be so fortunate as to attain what they have pursued, but none are rendered completely happy by what they have attained.

To human lips it is not given to taste the cup of pure joy.

Nothing is more common than for such as have been the authors of their own misery, to make loud complaints of (über) the hard fate of man.

Nothing is of greater consequence to our peace, than to have always before our eyes such views of the world as shall prevent our expecting more from it than it is destined to afford.

To walk, wandeln, say; when we walk; surely, sicher; to tread, betreten; to turn aside, abweichen; intricate, verworren; the labyrinth, das Labyrinth; as to attain, daß sie erlangen; to pursue, streben nach; none, Niemand (sing.); by what, say: by that which; to attain, erlangen; to give, gestatten; the cup, der Becher; common, gewöhnlich; than for such, say: than that such—make; the author, der Urheber; to make complaints, Klagen erheben; the consequence, die Wichtigkeit; than to have, say: than that we have; the view, die Ansicht; to prevent, verhindern.

Such is the infatuation of self-love, that though in the general doctrine of (von) the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is an exception from the common rule.

Let him who has never in his life done wrong, be allowed the privilege of remaining inexorable. But let such as are conscious of frailties and crimes, consider forgiveness as a debt which they have to pay to others.

Though there is nothing which every person ought to know so thoroughly as his own heart, yet, from (aus) the conduct of men it appears, that there is nothing with which they are less acquainted.

Such, so groß; the infatuation, die Bethörung; to agree, übereinstimmen; I am allowed, mir wird vergönnt, use the subj. mood; wrong, unrecht; the privilege, das Vorrecht; inexorable, unerbittlich; I am conscious, ich bin mir bewußt (gov. gen.);

the frailty, die Schwachheit; the crime, das Verbrechen; the forgiveness, die Vergebung; thoroughly, durchaus; it appears, es ergibt sich.

When men live among their equals, and are accustomed to encounter the hardships of life, they are, of course, reminded of (an) their mutual dependence on (von) each other, and of the dependence of all upon God. But when they are highly exalted above their fellows, they meet with few objects to awaken serious reflection, but with many to feed and inflame their passions. They are apt to separate their interest from that of all around them, to wrap themselves up in their vain grandeur; and, in the lap of indolence and selfish pleasure, to acquire a cold indifference to (gegen) the concerns even of those whom they call their friends.

Never let us judge by (nach) the outside of things, nor conclude a man to be happy, solely because he is encompassed with wealth or grandeur. Much misery often lurks where it is little suspected by the world.

Love of (zu) pleasure is a rock on which thousands, from race to race, continue to split.

Pious men are at all times disposed to look up to God, and to acknowledge his hand in every event of life.

As the breathing of infected air proves fatal to life; so is joy drawn from a corrupted source, destructive both of virtue and of true happiness.

Man is a pilgrim on earth. If his path were always smooth and flowery, he would be tempted to relinquish his guide and to forget the purpose of his journey.

Among their equals, unter ihres Gleichen; to encounter, mit etwas kämpfen; of course, von selbst; the fellow, der Gefährte; to meet with, treffen auf; to awaken, say: which awaken; to feed, nähren; of all around them, der sie umgeben; to wrap up, einhüllen; the lap, der Schooß; to acquire, sich aneignen; to judge, urtheilen; to conclude, schließen; to encompass, um-

geben; to lurk, lauern; the race, das Geschlecht; to split, scheitern; to look up, hinaufblicken; the breathing, das Einathmen; to prove, sich beweisen; to draw, schöpfen; it is destructive of virtue, es zerstört die Tugend; to tempt, versuchen.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITERS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1.—MATTHEW.

Matthew or Levi, the apostle and evangelist, was the son of Alpheus. Before his call to the apostleship, he was a publican, or tax-collector in the employ of the Roman government. This was an office of very bad repute among the Jews, partly because of the covetous exactions of those who were appointed to it, and partly on account of it being a proof of their being subject to a foreign power. Matthew was a custom-house officer, and his business consisted in collecting the duties on all the merchandize that came by the sea of Galilee to Capernaum, and the tribute which passengers who travelled by water had to pay. This lucrative post he cheerfully resigned for the sake of Christ, on whom he became a faithful attendant, and he was an eye-witness of his miracles.

Matthew continued with the rest of the apostles till after the ascension; but little is known of him subsequently to that event. It is related that for eight years he preached the gospel in Judea, and then went to promulgate the faith of Christ among the Gentiles. He labored to evangelize Ethiopia, Persia and Parthia, and at length suffered martyrdom at Nadabbar, in Asiatic Ethiopia, being slain by a halbert, A.D. 62. His only writings are the evangelical history, which bears his name.

The writer, die Schriftsteller; Matthew, Matthäus; the apostle, der Apostel; the evangelist, der Evangelist; the call, die Berufung; the apostleship, das Apostelamt; the publican, der Zöllner; the employ, der Dienst; Roman, Römisch; the government, die Regierung; the exaction, die Erpressung; on account of it being, &c., say: because it was a proof that they were subject, &c.; a custom-house officer, ein Zollhaus-Beamter; in collecting, say: therein that he collected; the duty, die Abgabe; the tribute, der Zoll; he became an attendant on Christ, er wurde Christi Begleiter; to continue, bleiben; the ascension, die Himmelfahrt; subsequently to, nach; to evangelize, zum Christenthume bekehren; to suffer martyrdom, den Märtyrertod sterben; Galiläa; Judäa; Aethiopien; Persien, Parthien.

2.—MARK.

Mark, the evangelist, whose Hebrew name was John, was the son of a pious woman of Jerusalem, at whose house the apostles and first Christians frequently met for prayer, Acts xii. 12. He is supposed to have been converted by the ministry of Peter, who calls him his son, 1 Pet. v. 13. Mark accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their missionary labors through several countries, but, declining to attend them through their whole progress, he returned to the apostles at Jerusalem, Acts xiii. 5—13. We find him afterwards at Antioch, Acts xv. 37, whence he went with Barnabas to Cyprus. He subsequently accompanied Timothy to Rome, 2 Tim. iv. 11, from which, it is believed, he went into Asia, where he found Peter, with whom he, probably, again returned to Rome. Col. iv. 10, and wrote the gospel which is called by his name.

Mark is said to have been sent by Peter to advance the cause of Jesus Christ in Egypt. His ministry was eminently successful in Lybia, Marmorica, and Pentapolis. He returned to Alexandria, where he suffered various severe persecutions from the idolatrous rabble,

at the time of celebrating one of the great festivals of Serapis, an Egyptian divinity, and died of the wounds while his enemies were repeating their torments after a night of imprisonment.

Mark, Marcus; the ministry, das Predigtamt; missionary labors, Missions-Arbeiten; the progress, die Reise; whence, von wo; it is believed, wie man glaubt; the idolatrous rabble, der abgöttische Pöbel; at the time of celebrating, zur Zeit der Feier; after a night of imprisonment, nach einer im Kerker zugebrachten Nacht; Antiochien; Cyprus; Timotheus; Rom; Asien; Petrus; Aegypten; Lybien; Alexandrien.

3.—LUKE.

Luke, the evangelist, was a native of Antioch, and by profession a physician. Some suppose he was one of the seventy disciples of Christ, but this appears incorrect from his own remarks at the beginning of his gospel. He was the faithful and constant companion of Paul in his various travels, labors and sufferings. He wrote his gospel in Achaia, about A.D. 63, and the Acts of the Apostles about A.D. 64. Both these books were dedicated particularly to a Christian of distinction named Theophilus, as is supposed, an Egyptian. By some Luke is said to have suffered martyrdom under the Roman emperor Nero; but others affirm that he was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece by a party of Pagans.

Luke, Lucas; I am a native of, ich bin zu—geboren; the disciple, der Jünger; the Acts of the Apostles, die Apostelgeschichte; to dedicate, zuerignen; as is supposed, wie man vermuthet; by some Luke is said, nach einigen soll Lucas; the party, der Hausen; Achaia; Griechenland.

4.—JOHN.

John, the evangelist and apostle, was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman of Bethsaida, a town of Galilee. He,

with his brother James, were called by Christ to be his apostles; and, on account of their powerful eloquence, they were surnamed by him, Boanerges, sons of thunder. John was pre-eminently beloved by his Lord; and to his affection he committed the care of his mother when on the cross. Leaving Judea before the destruction of Jerusalem, he labored chiefly in Asia Minor, particularly at Ephesus. The churches at Pergamus, Thyatira, Philadelphia and Laodicea, are believed to have been founded by him. In the persecution under Domitian, the Roman emperor, John is said to have been put into a cauldron of boiling oil, in which he stood four hours unhurt. Being taken out, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he was favored with the glorious visions of the exalted Saviour, and was inspired to write the book of the Revelation. From this island he returned the next year, and resided chiefly at Ephesus, until A.D. 100, when, beloved by all, and at the advanced age of about a hundred years, he died in peace among his fellow-christians. The three epistles, and the gospel, which bear the name of John, were written by this apostle.

John, Johannes; James, Jacobus; I am surnamed by him, ich erhalte von ihm den Beinamen; when on the cross, als er am Kreuze hing; the churches are believed, man glaubt, daß die Kirchen, u. s. w.; a glorious vision, ein glorreiches Gesicht; he was inspired to write, er wurde durch göttliche Eingebung fähig gemacht, zu schreiben; a fellow-christian, ein Mitchrist; Kleinasien.

5.—PAUL.

Paul was an Israelite of the tribe of Benjamin, and both his parents were Hebrews. He was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and by birth a free citizen of imperial Rome. Before his call to the Apostleship, he was known by his Hebrew name Saul; but he used his Roman

name, which was Paul, among the Gentiles. His parents sent him early to Jerusalem to study the Jewish law under the direction of Gamaliel, the most celebrated doctor of his nation. The improvement of the pupil corresponded with the fame of his master, and all his influence and talents were devoted to preserve the Jewish traditionary corruptions, to destroy the church of Christ, and to extirpate the very name of Christian. But in the midst of his murderous career, while "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," sovereign grace and mercy renewed his heart, and he consecrated all his powers to the service of Christ. Never, perhaps, was any man so entirely devoted to glorify God, and to promote the best interests of mankind; never, probably, did any disciple of the Saviour exhibit so eminent an example of Christian virtues and benevolent labors, as this chosen vessel of the Lord. It has been said, that the consideration of the conversion and apostleship of Paul alone, must leave every infidel without excuse for his rejection of Christianity. After having been the instrument of inestimable blessings to the church of God, by his preaching, example and writings, he sealed the truth of the gospel with his blood, being beheaded at Rome, June 29, A.D. 66, by order of the emperor Nero. The fourteen epistles of the apostle Paul are a treasure of inestimable value to the church of Jesus Christ.

Paul, Paulus; the tribe, der Stamm; a Hebrew, ein Hebräer; the improvement, die Fortschritte; to correspond with, entsprechen (gov. dat.); the Jewish traditionary corruptions, die Verfälschungen Jüdischer Traditionen, or Uebersieferungen; the very name, sogar der Name; in the midst of, mitten in; to breathe out, schnauben; sovereign grace, die Gnade des Höchsten; I am devoted to glorify God, ich widme mich der Verherrlichung Gottes; the best interest, das Beste, or die höchsten

Angelegenheiten; the chosen vessel, das ausgewählte Rüstzeug; this leaves him without excuse, dieses schneidet ihm die Entschuldigung ab; by order, auf Befehl.

6.—JAMES.

James was called the Less, to distinguish him from James the brother of John, who was put to death by Herod, Acts xii. He was the son of Alpheus Cleophas, and he is called the Lord's brother, because he was of the kindred of the virgin Mary. On account of the admirable holiness of his life, he was surnamed the Just. He is mentioned as having been the first bishop of the Christian church at Jerusalem, where he was venerated even by the Jews for his sanctity. However, Ananias the high priest, with the scribes and pharisees, called him, at the passover, to stand upon the porch of the temple, to satisfy the doubting minds of the people concerning the faith of Christ; but as they were enraged at his doctrine being received by many, they threw him down from the battlements; and, while he was praying for his barbarous murderers, some of them beat him on the head with a fuller's club, of which he died on the spot. Thus he was martyred by the lawless Jews, while the Roman governor was absent from Jerusalem, A.D. 62. This apostle wrote the epistle which bears the name of James.

The Less, der Jüngere; to distinguish, unterscheiden; to put to death, tödten; I am of the kindred, ich bin ein Verwandter; I am surnamed, ich habe den Beinamen; the Just, der Gerechte; he is mentioned as having been, er soll gewesen seyn; the scribe, der Schriftgelehrte; the passover, das Osterfest; the porch, die Halle; I am enraged at it, ich bin darüber entrüstet; the battlement, die Zinne; to martyr, zum Märtyrer machen; the governor, der Statthalter.

7.—PETER.

Peter, son of Jonas, and brother of Andrew the apostle, was a native of Bethsaida. His original name was Simon, but Jesus called him Cephas, or as it is interpreted Peter, both words having the like signification, denoting a stone or a rock, to intimate the need of his stability in faith and duty. Peter was among the most faithful and zealous of the disciples of Christ: but his zeal, on some occasions, arose even to precipitancy and rashness, which occasioned his dreadful fall and criminal denial of his Lord, and brought a foul blot upon his memory. His repentance, however, was equally remarkable, and his subsequent life and labors prove him to have been one of the most eminent of the disciples, and most useful of the apostles of Jesus Christ. Very little is known for certain of this distinguished minister of the gospel, besides what is mentioned in the New Testament, until the admission of the Gentiles into the church of Christ, Acts xv. The Roman Catholics assert that he was bishop of Rome for twenty-five years; but we have no satisfactory evidence, that he ever was at Rome, much less that he was bishop of the Christian church in that city. Tradition reports that he came to Rome during the persecution under Nero; and that he was apprehended and put to death about three miles from the city. It is also said, that having been sentenced to be crucified, and remembering his shameful denial of his Saviour, he requested that he might be allowed to suffer with his head downwards, as unworthy to die in the same position as his Master. We possess two epistles written by this devoted apostle.

Peter, Petrus; Andrew, Andreas; I am a native of, ich bin geboren zu; to interpret, dolmetschen; the need, die Nothwendigkeit; he was among the first, er war einer der ersten; to arise,

steigen ; precipitancy, Uebereilung ; rashness, Unvorsichtigkeit ; equally, nicht weniger ; subsequent, nachherig ; the memory, das Andenken ; it is known for certain, man weiß gewiß ; to mention, berichten ; the admission, die Aufnahme ; the Roman Catholics, die Katholiken ; the evidence, der Beweis ; it is also said, man sagt auch ; he is sentenced to be crucified, er wird zum Kreuzestode verurtheilt ; I am allowed, es ist mir erlaubt ; as being unworthy, indem er unwürdig sey ; the position, die Stellung, die Lage ; devoted, getreu.

8.—JUDE.

Jude, or Lebbeus, the apostle, surnamed Thaddeus, was the brother of James the Less, and the writer of the epistle which bears his name. At the commencement of his ministry, he preached the gospel in Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and Idumea, and afterwards in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, confirming his doctrine with miracles. We have no certain information as to the place where he terminated his ministry, though it is related by some that the Magi put him to death in Persia.

Jude, Judas ; surnamed, mit dem Zunamen ; the writer, der Verfasser ; information, Nachricht ; as to, über ; to relate, berichten ; the magi, die Magier ; Samarien ; Idumäa ; Arabien ; Syrien ; Mesopotamien.

INGENUITY AND INDUSTRY REWARDED.

A rich husbandman had two sons, the one exactly a year older than the other. The very day the second was born, he set, in the entrance of his orchard, two young apple-trees of equal size, which he cultivated with the same care, and which grew so equally, that no person could perceive the least difference between them. When his children were capable of handling garden-

tools, he took them, on a fine morning in spring, to see these two trees, which he had planted for them, and called after their names: and when they had sufficiently admired their growth, and the number of blossoms that covered them, he said: "My dear children, I give you these trees: you see they are in good condition. They will thrive as much by your care, as they will decline by your negligence; and their fruit will reward you in proportion to your labor."

The youngest, named Edmund, was industrious and attentive. He busied himself in clearing his tree of insects that would hurt it; and he propped up its stem, to prevent its taking a wrong bent. He loosened the earth about it, that the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews, might cherish the roots. His mother had not tended him more carefully in his infancy, than he tended his young apple tree.

The husbandman, *der Landmann*; exactly, grade; the very day the second was born, *grade an dem Tage, an welchem, u. s. w.*; to set, *pflanzen*; the entrance, *der Eingang*; to cultivate, *pflügen*; to handle, *mit etwas umgehen*; he took them to see, *er zeigte ihnen*; to thrive, *gedeihen*; to decline, *abnehmen, sich verschlechtern*; I busy myself in clearing, *ich bin darüber aus zu reinigen*; to prop up, *stützen*; to loosen, *locker machen*; to tend, *warten, (gov. gen.)*.

His brother Moses did not imitate his example. He spent a great deal of time on a mount that was near, throwing stones at the passengers in the road. He went among all the little dirty country boys in the neighbourhood to box with them; so that he was often seen with broken shins and black eyes, from the kicks and blows he received in his quarrels. In short, he neglected his tree so far, that he never thought of it, till, one day in autumn, he, by chance, saw Edmund's tree so full of apples streaked with purple and gold, that

had it not been for the props which supported its branches, the weight of its fruit must have bent it to the ground. Struck with the sight of so fine a tree, he hastened to his own, hoping to find as large a crop upon it; but, to his great surprise, he saw scarcely any thing, except branches covered with moss, and a few yellow withered leaves. Full of passion and jealousy, he ran to his father, and said: "Father, what sort of a tree is that which you have given me: It is as dry as a broomstick; and I shall not have ten apples on it. My brother you have used better: bid him at least share his apples with me."—"Share with you!" said his father; "so the industrious must lose his labor, to feed the idle! Be satisfied with your lot: it is the effect of your negligence: and do not think to accuse me of injustice, when you see your brother's rich crop. Your tree was as fruitful, and in as good order as his: it bore as many blossoms, and grew in the same soil, only it was not fostered with the same care. Edmund has kept his tree clear of hurtful insects; but you have suffered them to eat up yours in its blossoms. As I do not choose to let any thing which God has given me, and for which I hold myself accountable to him, go to ruin, I shall take this tree from you, and call it no more by your name. It must pass through your brother's hands, before it can recover itself; and from this moment, both it and the fruit it may bear are his property. You may, if you will, go into my nursery, and look for another; and rear it, to make amends for your fault: but if you neglect it, that too shall be given to your brother, for assisting me in my labor."

To spend, zubringen; to box, einen Faustkampf kämpfen, boxen; he was often seen, man sah ihn oft; in short, kurz; mit einem Borte; streaked, gestreift; had it not been for the

props, &c., hätten nicht die Stützen die Keste emporgehalten ; struck with, erstaunt über ; the crop, die Erndte ; to use, be- handeln ; to bid, heißen ; to share, theilen ; do not think to accuse me, beschuldige mich ja nicht ; as fruitful, eben so fruchtbar ; as many, eben so viele ; I do not choose to let any thing go to ruin, ich will nichts verderben lassen ; it passes through my hand, es geht durch meine Hand ; to look for, suchen ; to make amends for, wieder gut machen ; for assisting, say : because he assists.

Moses felt the justice of his father's sentence, and the wisdom of his design. He therefore went that moment into the nursery, and chose one of the most thriving apple-trees he could find. Edmund assisted him with his advice in rearing it, and Moses embraced every occasion of paying attention to it. He was now never out of humour with his comrades, and still less with himself ; for he applied cheerfully to work ; and, in autumn, he had the pleasure of seeing his tree fully answer his hopes. Thus he had the double advantage, of enriching himself with a splendid crop of fruit ; and, at the same time, of subduing the vicious habits he had contracted.

His father was so well pleased with this change, that, the following year, he divided the produce of a small orchard between him and his brother.

That moment, augenblicklich ; thriving, gesund ; to embrace, wahrnehmen ; I pay attention to his advice, ich gebe Acht auf seinen Rath ; to be out of humour, launisch seyn, or in einer übeln Laune seyn ; to apply to a thing, sich auf etwas legen ; to answer, entsprechen (gov. dat.) ; to contract a habit, eine Gewohnheit annehmen ; the produce, der Ertrag.

THE HOSPITABLE NEGRO WOMAN.

The enterprising traveller, Mungo Park, was employed by the African Association to explore the in-

terior regions of Africa. In this hazardous undertaking, he encountered many dangers and difficulties. His wants were often supplied, and his distresses alleviated, by the kindness and compassion of the negroes. He gives the following lively and interesting account of the hospitable treatment he received from a poor negro woman.

“ Being arrived at Sego, the capital of the kingdom of Bambarra, situated on the banks of the Niger, I wished to pass over to that part of the town in which the king resides: but, from the number of persons eager to obtain a passage, I was under the necessity of waiting two hours. During this time, the people who had crossed the river, carried information to Mansong, the king, that a white man was waiting for a passage, and was coming to see him. He immediately sent over one of his chief men, who informed me that the king could not possibly see me, until he knew what had brought me into his country; and that I must not presume to cross the river without the king’s permission. He therefore advised me to lodge, for that night, at a distant village to which he pointed; and said that, in the morning, he would give me further instructions how to conduct myself. This was very discouraging. However, as there was no remedy, I set off for the village; where I found to my great mortification, that no person would admit me into his house. From prejudices infused into their minds, I was regarded with astonishment and fear; and was obliged to sit the whole day without victuals, in the shade of a tree.

I am employed, *ich bin* (or *werde*) *mit dem Geschäfte beauftragt*; my wants are supplied, *die Lebensbedürfnisse werden mir verschafft*; from the number, *vor der Menge*; eager to obtain a passage, *welche begierig waren über den Fluß zu setzen*; I am under the necessity, *ich bin genöthigt*; to wait for a passage, *auf eine Ueberfahrt warten*; not possibly, *unmöglich*; to presume,

sich erfrischen; to lodge, Herberge nehmen; to point to a village, auf ein Dorf hinweisen; I set off for, ich mache mich auf den Weg nach; to infuse, einflößen; victuals, Lebensmittel.

“The night threatened to be very uncomfortable; for the wind rose, and there was great appearance of a heavy rain: the wild beasts too were so numerous in the neighbourhood, that I should have been under the necessity of climbing up the tree, and resting among the branches. About sunset, however, as I was preparing to pass the night in this manner, and had turned my horse loose, that he might graze at liberty, a negro woman, returning from the labors of the field, stopped to observe me; and perceiving that I was weary and dejected, inquired into my situation. I briefly explained it to her; after which, with looks of great compassion, she took up my saddle and bridle, and told me to follow her. Having conducted me into her hut, she lighted a lamp, spread a mat on the floor, and told me I might remain there for the night. Finding that I was very hungry, she went out to procure me something to eat; and returned in a short time with a very fine fish; which, having caused it to be half broiled upon some embers she gave me for supper. The rites of hospitality being thus performed towards a stranger in distress, my worthy benefactress (pointing to the mat, and telling me I might sleep there without apprehension) called to the female part of her family, who had stood gazing on me all the while in fixed astonishment, to resume their task of spinning cotton; in which they continued to employ themselves great part of the night.

There is great appearance of a heavy rain, es hat ganz das Ansehen, als werde es heftig regnen; I am preparing, ich schicke mich an; to turn loose, losbinden; at liberty, nach Belieben; to stop, stille stehen; to inquire into, sich erkundigen nach; to take

up, aufheben ; to procure, besorgen, verschaffen ; I cause a fish to be broiled, ich lasse einen Fisch braten ; all the while, die ganze Zeit über ; I stand gazing on him in fixed astonishment, ich setze ihn mit starrem Erstaunen an ; to resume, wieder anfangen ; the task, die Arbeit ; I continue to employ myself in this work, ich fahre fort mich mit dieser Arbeit zu beschäftigen.

“ They lightened their labor by songs, one of which was composed extempore ; for I was myself the subject of it. It was sung by one of the young women, the rest joining in a sort of chorus. The air was sweet and plaintive, and the words, literally translated, were these, ‘ The winds roared, and the rains fell.—The poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree.—He has no mother to bring him milk ; no wife to grind his corn. *Chorus.* Let us pity the white man ; no mother has he to bring him milk ; no wife to grind his corn.’ Trifling as these events may appear to the reader, they were to me affecting in the highest degree. I was oppressed by such unexpected kindness ; and sleep fled from my eyes. In the morning I presented to my compassionate landlady two of the four brass buttons which remained on my waistcoat ; the only recompense it was in my power to make her.

To compose, verfassen ; extempore, aus dem Stegreif ; the rest joining in a sort of chorus, indem die Uebrigen eine Art Chor bildeten ; trifling as, so unbedeutend auch ; to be oppressed, überwältigt werden ; I present to him a button, ich beschenke ihn mit einem Knopfe ; the only recompense it was, say : the only recompense which I could give her.

VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS EQUALLY ATTAINABLE
BY THE RICH AND THE POOR.

The man to whom God has given riches, and whom he has blessed with a mind to employ them aright, is

peculiarly favored, and highly distinguished. He looks on his wealth with pleasure, because it affords him the means to do good. He protects the poor that are injured; he suffers not the mighty to oppress the weak. He seeks out objects of compassion; he inquires into their wants; he relieves them with judgment, and without ostentation. He assists and rewards merit; he encourages ingenuity, and liberally promotes every useful design. He carries on great works, his country is enriched, and the laborer is employed; he forms new schemes, and the arts receive improvement. He considers the superfluities of his table, as belonging to the poor of his neighbourhood; and he defrauds them not. The benevolence of his mind is not checked by his fortune; he rejoices therefore in riches, and his joy is blameless.

To look on, betrachten; to seek out, aufsuchen; the wants, die Bedürfnisse; to relieve, abhelfen; with judgment, mit Verstand; to assist, unterstützen; to carry on, betreiben; the arts receive improvement, die Künste werden vervollkommenet; the superfluities, der Ueberfluß; as belonging, als gehörte er; to check, hemmen.

The virtuous poor man also may rejoice; for he has many reasons. He sits down to his morsel in peace; his table is not crowded with flatterers and devourers. He is not embarrassed with a train of dependents, nor teased with the clamours of solicitation. Debarred from the dainties of the rich, he escapes also their diseases. The bread that he eats, is it not sweet to his taste? The water he drinks, is it not pleasant to his thirst? yea, far more delicious than the richest draughts of the luxurious. His labor preserves his health, and procures him repose, to which the downy bed of sloth is a stranger. He limits his desires with humility; and the calm of contentment is sweeter to his soul, than all the

acquisitions of wealth and grandeur.—Let not the rich, therefore, presume on his riches: nor the poor in his poverty yield to despondence; for the providence of God dispenses happiness to them both.

To be crowded with, gedrängt voll von; a devourer, ein Greßer; to embarrass, belästigen; a train of dependents, ein Gefolge von Untergebenen; to tease, plagen; debarred, fern gehalten; the dainties, die Leckerbissen; the downy bed, das sanfte Bett; I am a stranger to repose, die Ruhe ist mir fremd; all the acquisitions of wealth, alle Güter des Reichthums; he presumes on his riches, er ist auf seinen Reichthum stolz; the despondence, die Verzagttheit; to dispense, austheilen.

LETTERS.

My dear Aunt,

I have just got permission of (von) mamma to ask a great favor of you, which I hope you will be so kind as to grant:—indeed I am sure you will, if you think it proper; and if not, I must submit, though it would be a very great mortification to me to be denied. The favor I have to ask is, that you would let Emily come and spend a few weeks with us at Crofton. We were so happy together at Hazlewood last year, that it will be the greatest pleasure in the world to me to see her again; and I hope it will be some to Emily too. And mamma says, that now you are so poorly, it will be much better for you not to have the fatigue of teaching her, and that Emily and I can go on together without the least trouble to any body. We had but one quarrel last year; and now that we are grown older and wiser, I hope we shall have none at all, but love one another always just like sisters.

Pray, my dear aunt, tell Emily that two of our pussy's last litter of kittens have been saved, one for her when she comes, and one for me, and that she shall have which she chooses; and that mamma has got two nice little chests of drawers, made exactly alike, which she will give us to keep our things in: and we are to sleep together. And she shall have all my books and writing things, and playthings, my great wax doll and all, to use as much as she likes. Hoping very soon to see her, and to write and thank you, my dear aunt, for your kindness in letting her come, I remain, your obliged and affectionate niece.

I ask a favor of you, ich bitte Sie um eine Gefälligkeit; he will be so kind as to grant it, er will sie gütigst gewähren; I hope, say: as I hope, wie ich hoffe, or hoffentlich; I am denied, ich erhalte eine abschlägige Antwort; to spend, zubringen; that now you are so poorly, daß, da Sie so unwohl sind; we can go on together, wir können zusammen unterrichtet werden; and now that we, und da wir jetzt; two of our pussey's last litter of kittens, zwei von der letzten jungen Brut unserer Puß; to save, am Leben erhalten; a chest of drawers, ein Commode; writing things and playthings, Schreib- und Spielsachen; a wax doll, eine Wachspuppe; obliged, verbunden; affectionate, liebevoll.

Dear Julia,

Mamma desires me to write, and tell you, that she is much obliged to you for your nice letter to her, and to my aunt for her kind invitation to me; and that she will very gladly give me leave to come and visit you. I jumped for joy when I heard of it. And so I really shall see Crofton, a place I have heard so much of; and my uncle and aunt, and my other cousins, and you my dear Julia, whom I love best of all. O no! we certainly shall never quarrel now. It would be a shame indeed for girls almost

nine years old, who are such great friends, and cousins, too, to quarrel. Mamma says she is very glad I am to have drawers to put my own things in, for she expects I shall learn to be very neat and orderly; and she hopes nobody will fold up my clothes for me, as I have been learning to do it very nicely myself. I wonder whether you have begun to like needlework. I like it better than I did last year, but not so well as reading or writing. The thing I like best of all is getting pieces of poetry by heart; I hope you like it too, it will be so pleasant to learn them together. I am very glad we are to sleep in the same room. I am a pretty early riser; so, if you have got lazy tricks again, as you had last year, you must expect to have cold pig in a morning. It was very good of you to save a little kitten for me; and I am much obliged to you for offering me the use of your books and playthings. How very happy I shall be amongst you all! My uncle Frederic will drive me over in his gig on Monday. Only five days to Monday, and every night I shall be thinking, that there is one day less to come.

Good bye, my dear Julia, I long to say "How do you do?" and give you a kiss.

Note.—Use the second person singular in this letter.

To desire, *auftragen*; I love best, *ich liebe am meisten*; to fold up, *zusammenfalten*; I like needlework better, *Nadelarbeit*, or *das Nähen gefällt mir besser*; to get by heart, *auswendig lernen*; pieces of poetry, *poetische Stücke*; I am an early riser, *ich stehe früh auf*; he has got lazy tricks, *er hat träge Gewohnheiten*; for offering, say: therefore that you offer; he will drive me over, *er wird mich hinfahren*; there is one day less to come, *wir haben einen Tag weniger*.

My dear Julia,

As it is the first of January, I believe I ought to begin my letter with wishing you many happy new years; which I am sure I do with all my heart. A merry Christmas I suppose you have had, and so have we; though we have not had parties, nor been out visiting much, for you know we have very few neighbours, except our good friends the Hargraves: them we see very often, for none of us think much of running a mile through the snow for the sake of spending two or three hours together. We have all been joining to build up a man of snow in our garden, and I wish you could see him. He is much taller than any of us, and makes a very formidable figure, I can assure you. We call him the Woodman, and he has got a hatchet in his hand, and a pipe in his mouth. Then we have got two delightful slides, one here and the other at Mr. Hargrave's, and we girls slide away as boldly as the boys. Every morning after breakfast we carry out the crumbs for the robins and other poor little birds, who begin to be very much distressed for food; they come in great flocks, and are growing quite tame, and there are several of them who have been to visit us so often that we have grown acquainted with them, and have given them names. We have two large pyracanthas near the house, which were quite covered with bunches of red berries some time ago, and looked very beautiful; but the blackbirds and thrushes and chaffinches have picked them all off: however, we do not grudge them this poor treat, indeed it is very amusing to us to see them fluttering and hopping about. We have set them pans of water too; for now that the springs and streams are all

frozen, they are often as much in want of drink as of food. Papa told us the other day, how cleverly some ducks contrived to get themselves water when their pond was frozen up. They first tried several times to break it with their great broad bills; but when they found it too hard for that, they flew up very high into the air, and then let themselves fall souse down upon it. By this means they cracked the ice, and got water to drink and little fish to eat. He also told us what the foxes do in very cold countries. They have a great many tricks, you know; but when all others fail, a fox will lie down on the ground, stretch out his legs, and make believe to be dead. Instantly the kites and hawks and carrion crows come flocking about, thinking to make a meal of him; but no sooner does he spy a good large bird got fairly within his reach, then up he starts, and catching him in his paws and sharp teeth, soon shows him whose turn it is to be eaten.

Little Tom Vincent is spending his holidays with us, and I like him very much indeed, he is so good-humoured, and loves us all so dearly. Then one pities him so! He was born in Jamaica, which is one of the West India islands; there his papa and mamma died, and he was sent over here to be educated. Captain Vincent, his uncle, would certainly have taken him home to his own house, but he was out at sea; so poor Tom had no friend to go to, but must have been left all the holidays at school, if papa had not brought him here. He cries sometimes, and says he has got nobody in the whole world who cares for him but his uncle and us, for he has neither father nor mother nor brother nor sister. He cannot run about in the snow as we do, for there is no such thing as frost

known in the warm country that he comes from, and he had never seen snow nor heard of it; but the first time it snowed here, he called out, "Look, what a shower of feathers! where do they come from?" So he is very chilly and tender, and almost lamed, poor fellow, with chilblains. But he sits at home very contentedly, singing and playing on a little sort of guitar, which one of the negroes made for him in his own country, and sometimes opening cashew-nuts for us. These are a kind of West India fruit, that he brought with him. There is a juice in their outer skin which blisters the lips and fingers of those who are not used to manage them, and therefore they are often roasted to get it out; but he peels them raw, very nicely indeed, and is quite glad that he can do any thing to oblige us.

Pray send me word in your next what you are reading, and whether you have any pretty work in hand, and then I will tell you what I am about. I have not left room in this letter.

I begin my letter with wishing, ich fange meinen Brief damit an, daß ich wünsche; I am sure, wahrlich; we have parties, wir haben Gesellschaften; we have not been out visiting much, wir haben nicht viele Besuche gemacht; I do not think much of running a mile, ich mache mir nicht viel daraus eine Meile zu laufen; for the sake of spending, um zuzubringen; a man of snow, ein Schneeferkel; a slide, eine Glitsche; I am much distressed for food, ich leide großen Mangel an Futter; to grow tame, zahm werden; we do not grudge them this poor treat, wir gönnen ihnen diesen armen Schmauß; for now that, denn da jetzt; how cleverly some ducks contrive, wie geschickt einige Enten es anfangen; the pond is frozen up, der Teich ist zugefroren; to fall souse down, herabschießen; a great many tricks, viele Streiche, or Kunstgriffe; to fail, fehlschlagen; a fox will lay down, ein Fuchs pflegt sich niederzulegen; they

come flocking about, sie versammeln sich um ihn; he spies a good large bird got fairly within his reach, er spürt, daß ein ordentlich großer Vogel ihm hübsch nahe gekommen ist; it is his turn to be eaten, die Reihe ist an ihm gegessen zu werden; to go to, zu dem er gehen konnte; there is no such thing as frost known, so etwas als Frost kennt man nicht; it blisters the lips, es zieht Blasen auf den Lippen; to send word, wissen lassen; what I am about, was ich mache.

DR. JOHNSON TO MRS. THRALE.

June 10, 1780.

Dear Madam,

You have ere now heard and read enough to convince you that we have had something to suffer and something to fear, and therefore I think it necessary to quiet the solicitude which you undoubtedly feel, by telling you that our calamities and terrors are now at an end. The soldiers are stationed so as to be every where within call; there is no longer any body of rioters, and the individuals are hunted to their holes, and led to prison; the streets are safe and quiet; Lord George was last night sent to the Tower. Mr. John Wilkes was this day with a party of soldiers in my neighbourhood, to seize the publisher of a seditious paper. Every body walks, and eats, and sleeps in security. But the history of the last week would fill you with amazement; it is without any modern example.

Several chapels have been destroyed, and several inoffensive Papists have been plundered; but the high sport was to burn the jails. This was a good rabble trick; the debtors and the criminals were all set at liberty; but of the criminals, as has always happened, many are already retaken, and two pirates have sur-

rendered themselves, and it is expected that they will be pardoned.

Government now acts again with its proper force ; and we are all again under the protection of the king and the law. I thought that it would be agreeable to you and my master to have my testimony to the public security ; and that you would sleep more quietly when I told you that you are safe. I am, dearest lady, your, &c.

I think it necessary, ich halte es für nöthig ; they are now at an end, sie sind nun zu Ende ; so as to be every where within call, so daß man sie überall rufen kann ; a seditious paper, eine aufrührerische Zeitung ; inoffensive Papists, harmlose Papisten ; a good rabble trick, ein guter Pöbelstreich ; to set at liberty, in Freiheit setzen ; it is expected, man erwartet.

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